ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT. Triks-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum,

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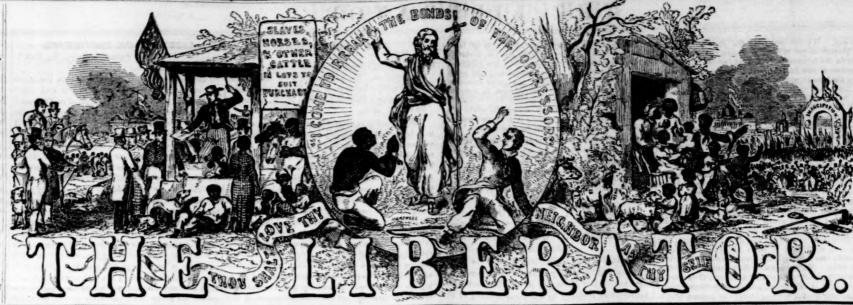
a strance. Fire copies will be sent to one address for TER as, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters aring to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to rected, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square in-

three times for 75 cents-one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, vania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are aued to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial

tee, but are not responsible for any of the debts d the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and Figure columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of

agestion are impartially allowed a hearing. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 29.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders! THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

'Yes! IT CANNOT HE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions 70

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade ; the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES -- AL

engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God.

delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons . . . . in fact, the oppressor repre-senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus con-stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress ; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1856.

WHOLE NUMBER 1150.

REV. THEODORE PARKER.

all who were present at the Music Hall on last rill agree that the performance of this nd pastor on that occasion was, in many

prend pastor on that occasion was, in many sects, the most unique and remarkable ever massed on those 'boards.' If it did not stir a did among the imps below, it is because they chest surfeited and sickened with too frequent of the same style, served by the same ere was not the usual method in his madness. sus not in his usual good humor. He fretted

spattered like the fishiest of fish-women. swore; and doubtless would have felt reof by the utterance of a few mild oaths. No He did not even spare his supposed friends. enounced the New England Kansas emigrants owards. He denounced 'the faithful' at ter because they did not even 'swear an over the cowardice and pusillanimity of the o Kansas, and returned to the 'heart of the namealth' minus their guns and their back-le endeavored to show that cowardice was ngland proclivity. He said that these men w England proclivity. He said that these men d stay at home, and let the women and girls t and 'make the rough places smooth' for by putting to flight the 'border ruffians' he U.S. troops, and then, protected by wo-n front, women behind, and women in flank, ed with dish-cloths and brooms, the men ned with dish-cloths and opporate, the men to centre with their rifles might be taken thin safety. Said he, 'Six half-horse, half-armen from Missouri will put to flight all ditaking, apread-engle freesoilers and abo-sts of New England.' (Sensation—some

one in the galleries.)

reverend gentleman was undoubtedly corhis estimate of the pluck of the canting,
mouthed crew he vituperated. The fact is,
lare do anything that requires only noise; t is rather amusing to hear a man whose reputation for bravery consists in frequent mee to his grandfather's musket, and in aving (first securing his own personal safety) the excitement which led a mob to the er of a U. S. official, set himself up as a comstater on the quality of manly courage.

At the time, in this city, of the restoration of agrico from service to his legal protector, there re at least ten thousand (THIRTY, it was boasted)
is armed themselves, and pledged their lives,
ir fortunes, and their sacred honor to his
see. The dealers were literally stripped of fireby these conspirators. Yet it will be remem-that these high-sounding pledges were re-ed only by throwing a little vitriol and redrupon the troops (a mere handful compared pledged and armed horde) from an upper

his harangue, on Sunday, after having drawn his somewhat copious vocabulary every ch could aid him in the expression of his y to the general, State and city govern-the U.S. and State courts, from the highlowest; nearly all the men of prominence tel with either of these branches of the pube; the whig central committee, especial-everybody who had anything to do ebrating the 'Glorious Fourth,' outside framingham Grove, where the Union-haters God-deliers meet annually to burn the stitution of the United States and indulge situation and the United States and indulge similar harmless antics, he proceeded to interest of the state of the sta more ineffectual attempt at the ballot-box crush this somewhat formidable combination of sfians, there was but one alternative left. He

'teffans,' there was but one alternative left. He is evidently in full communion and sympathy with the ridiculous old swaggerer of the N. Y. Enquirer. He thought the people would rise at once in their night, and by such a revolution as was never heard of neep the myrmidons of a corrupt oligarchy from pure, by the strong arm of physical violence. This was a little ridiculous, after so elaborate and studied an effort to prove that the whole people, not excepting a single class, were wholly given over to an idolatry of the worst conceivable character. He must count on a very sudden and mirculous regeneration of the whole American people.

On the whole, the 'lesson for the day,' as read On the whole, the 'lesson for the day,' as read by Parker, affords the best attainable evidence at the country's safe.'

#### From the Boston Daily Times. SOWING THE WIND, AND REAPING THE WHIRLWIND.

Cambridge, July 4, 1856.

Entropy of The Times:—One week a go I made be inquiry, through your columns, and of your madred thousand readers, to learn if any editor of religious newspaper in Boston had dared rebuke be anti-slavery agitators in the church; and more, laked, is there any elergyman known to have also an open, manly, independent, fearless stand in maintaining the Constitution of the United Sates inviolate, respecting the return of runaway slaves to their masters? CAMBRIDGE, July 4, 1856. es to their masters ?

eek has passed, and not a man is yet heard This is a significant fact. It proves we are ie, and ready to repudiate the Constitution of Chion, led on and supported by the clergy and ofesselly religious press. Of such a state of a sit is impossible for me to write or speak acting to the enormity of the crime so clearly deped.

We read rumors and see whole pages of editori-trash in our local papers, deprecating the ter-ole ournges in Kansas. I have shown these entical contracts and

whenever they bare come within reach of come when the stead to the month of the mon whenever they have come within reach of our grip! by we not know that our churches are to-day engaged in sending abolitionists to the South as missionaries, teachers, pediers, &c., whose business it is to be considered to the substantial and when these religious scamps, male and female, have been caught in their crimes, who among as been about how that a regular system of begging the purpose of defending, and clearing, if possible, these thieves and busy-bodies; and when the to jail or the State Prison for their crimes, then all all abolitions is kicked up all over Yankeewhat a hullaballoo is kicked up all over Yankee-ton, because they have laws to punish thieves out South! This thing has been going on for twenty Pears past, and some of our Whig and Democratic lapers have warned and warned, but warned in

the way we did it; and made our arrangements accordingly, expecting to have our own way as well as our own say in Kansas.

Thus we were going on conquering and to conquer, when, behold, a voice was heard coming from the South, calling for 'organized resistance' of honor among gentlemen. Avowed monkeys as they are, they ape the manners and habits of the most brutal and least intelligent of civilized nations. Mr. Summer is not only formed on the true British madmen, bent on mischief, determined to ruin! But we soon found out we could n't do either: neither rule nor ruin! And after having ourselves been the aggressors, actually making the South believe we were determined to drive slavery out of Kansas at the point of the bayonet; having got a \$20,000,000 capital! and able to send 10,000 as fidel to exhibit that unfailing strength, that men into the Territory, armed and equipped as

and what should arouse and alarm men; but the should arouse and alarm men; but become mornity of the guilt charged is so unspeakable, few among us appear to comprehend or believe it, though every thing confirms it; and letters from England have declared that the abolition party there were sending gold here to furnish disturbances, and bring on a war. Such is our situation at the present time, and God only knows what is to be the and

\*Vanity of vanities,' saith the preacher, 'all is ranity. The thing that bath been, it is that which shall be; and that which is done is that which shall be done; and there is no new thing under the property of the presence of the women, to be retailed to children as a warning against evil passions and evil speaking. —New Orleans Courier, June 28.

THE FLOGGING OF A DEMAGORITHM SUP. Is there were the present of the present

Vain. The religious frenzy of the people has led them to desperation, and we have seen three thousand elergymen in one batch heading this monstrous party, calling for a nullification of the way true of the sand elergymen in one batch heading this monstrous party, calling for a nullification of the way true of the sand elergymen in one batch heading this monstrous party, calling for a nullification of the way true of the foul-monthed reviter not to spend his

United States Constitution, and preparing the way for the hostile American party, and the more dangerous anti-slavery fanatics, together with all the turmoil, hate and vindictiveness, growing out of attempts to enforce the anti-liquor laws. It would take too much space to go over all these parties and cliques, and follow up their speeches, resolves and public acts, as they have been developed under our eyes, month after month, for so many years, until the time came for us to be so bold as to declare to the South what she should, and what she should be abolished, cost what it would, and we now see petitions got up calling for a dissolution of the Union! and headed by many of our clergy! Here are facts we cannot deny, or lie out of sight.

Well, we went to Kansas in this spirit of brag and boast. We declared that slavery should not exist in that territory! We made our folks believe that Massachusetts was the Union! and what we decreed, every body else was bound to obey! So we went to work, dare-devil like, and made every body think we were somebody for a little while, by building fortified hotels in Kansas, arming emigrants with Sharpe's rifles, and defying the South. Yes, sir, this is exactly what we have done, and the way we did it; and made our arrangements accordingly, expecting to have our own way as well as our own say in Kansas.

men into the Territory, armed and equipped as 'settlers' of all disputes: most people thought all this 'usurper talk' had a real foundation, until he shows no particle of British pluck. His unit was found out that people living two thousand miles distant concluded that this was a 'game at brag,' and thought they might 'take a hand' in when it comes to be caned for the calumnies which brag,' and thought they might 'take a hand' in the game, and they did so.

The result is far different from what was expected. We arensed jealousy and anger and strife at the South, just as demagogues had created divisions and animosities here at home in religion and politics. Our fanatics thought, most likely, that the South would be divided, and distracted, and thrown into uproar and confusion, as we are boiling and raving all over New England. But no; our churches and demagogue clergy mistake their men. The South is united, and now boldly defy us in their turn! And driven to desperation by our acts and threats, we see the lawless and brutal

when it comes to be caned for the calumnies which he refuses to justify, he sinks into the whinged negro, and gives a most ludicrous exhibition of the ass in the lion's skin. The loath-some spectacle of a man who claims the name of un American Senator, and yet who acts as well as speaks the sentiments of a negro, is now for the first time inflicted on this nation. Our laughter that this man appears in public documents, and to all men at a distance from Washington, to the equal and the associate of our own representatives.

The reason why he is so persistently sustained

men. The South is united, and now boldly defy to in acts and threats, we see the lawless and bratal acts committed in Kansas.

It is wrong, then, to say all these troubles and all these outrages come from the South. It is not so. We of New England begun these outrages come from the South. It is not so, we of New England begun these outrages come from the South, and have continued them for twenty years; and because the South demands expansion; with her institutions equally with the North, and will fight for her rights, we seem to think she no rights except such as we, in our marvellous condescension, shall see fit to vouchsafe! Here is the whole thing in one column of the Boston Daily Times, and it will require a fourteenthly sermon from all the 3,000 clergy of the famous 'clerra, and says no, we will not let you alone, unless you give up your slaves, and set then there; and the other says, we can't do it; and so we say, you shall? and go to work trying to stop niggers from having babies, and when old enough to work.

There are two sides and two parties here engaged: one demands to be let alone: the other relaxed; one demands to be let alone: the other relaxed; one demands to be let alone: the other says, we can't do it; and so we say, you shall? and go to work trying to stop niggers from having babies, and when old enough to work.

The we have men among us who would be cestatic for joy could they by any possible mean to tell the truth respecting our aggressive demeanor towards the South.

That we have men among us who would be cestatic for joy could they by any possible means embroil this country and England in a war. few tarmout the south shall strike the blow. It is a few for the same and the south shall strike the blow. It is a few for the same and year the work and what should arouse and alarm men; but the country of the guilt charged is so unspeakable, for warming and savery this cooling is it, and what should arouse and alarm men; but the country of the guilt charged is so unspeakable, for warming and sav our acts and threats, we see the lawless and brutal acts committed in Kansas.

The reason why he is so persistently sustained in New England, is partly to be accounted for by

While it lived, it lived in clover, And when it dies, it dies all over.

It will take its place, not in history, but in the memories of old women, to be retailed to children

vanity. The thing that bath been, it is that which shall be; and that which is done is that which shall be done; and there is no new thing under the sun. Is there anything whereof it might be said: See, this is new! it hath been already of old time, which was before us.

Day after day brings us news of meetings in all the holes and corners of the North, from New Yorkthe magnificent and rowdyish—to the smallest township which furnishes a refuge to the sneaking and snivelling puritanism of New England—all overflowing with word-bravery and lip-patriotism, and with loud and vulgar abuse of the South in general, and Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, in particular.

The occasion of this multitudinous Bardolphian and Pistolian display is the caning inflicted on Mr. Sumner by Mr. Brooks, in consequence of a most atrociously insolent and abusive speech delivered by Mr. Sumner in the Senate, overflowing with low malice and second-hand vitoperation towards the entire South, and containing passages of peculiar filthiness aimed at Mr. Butler and at South Carolina.

Many thousand years ago, on a somewhat similar occasion, one Thersites, a brawling and cowardly demagogue, made just such a speech before the assembled Greeks, and received just such a caning from the wise Ulysses. Thersites had not the advantage, as Mr. Sumner had, of living after Demosthenes, and, therefore, his oratory was more original than that of the Boston screamer; but be was equally abusive and equally caned. "We refer our readers to an abstract of Mr. Batier's speech, in another column, for the details of the transaction fully before the people.—Baltimore Republican.

## SELECTIONS.

From the New York Herald. A SCENE IN CHURCH.

In the Rev. Henry Beecher's Church, yesterday, at the close of a sermon, a curious scene occurred.

Mr. Beecher stated that he was about to do something which perhaps might be misunderstood, and subject him to considerable criticism and animad-

About a week since, I received a letter from the About a week since, I received a letter from the city of Washington, which contained what I conceived to be a most extraordinary story. A young woman nearly white was offered for sale in that city by her own father, for a purpose so infamous, that it is impossible for me to allude to it here.— Strange to say, a slavedealer who knew of the facts, became interested in the girl, and to his credit inbecame interested in fine girl, and so his create herposed in her behalf, to save her from the fate that awaited her. The price of the girl was fixed at \$1.200. He subscribed \$100 himself, and actually induced another slaveholder to give another \$100 towards raising a fund for her liberation. sent here on her own personal security, and she must go back next week, unless the \$500 is subscribed before to-morrow. You, brethren, are to say whether she shall go back or not. It is stated that abolitionists talk about the freedom of the slave, but do not act. It is for you to show that that statement is untrue. I will show you the girl who is to be condemned to a life of infamy, unless this Christian congregation interposes to save her.

Sarah, come up here.

stated that several persons in his neighborhood had pledged themselves to raise all that was necessary over the collection, to free the woman. This announcement caused loud applause, as the feelings of the audience were raised to the highest pitch. The stamping of feet and the clapping of hands continued for some minutes.

Several females in the vicinity of the writer were applauding loudly, and handkerchiefs were very generally used—indeed, the utmost excitement prevailed.

At this time they had evidently laid a deliberate

generally used—indeed, the utmost excitement prevailed.

At this time they had evidently laid a deliberate plan to carry off Dr. Cutter. I enjoyed the looks of the young men who told me that part of the story of Judea were wont to ring with the plaudits of Judea were wont to ring with the plaudits of the people and the sound of cymbals, when any signal instance of God's presence was manifested, and he could forgive that natural burst of enthusiasm on a cecasion like the present. Let us now of the company. They seemed to be twice

She ran away from her master last caristmas, and was arrested and imprisoned at Baltimore. Her owner then sold her for \$1,500. She was purchased by a slaveholder, who knowing her good character, and the odious relation she had been compelled to hold in her master and father's family, took came to me and begged as a favor, that I would auto hold in her master and father's family, took compassion on her, and purchased her in order to give her freedom. For this purpose he and his friend contributed \$300. The sum of \$450 was contributed for the same object by persons in Washington, through the agency of Dr. Bailey, of the National Era. She was then sent North to Mr. Beecher, on her parole of honor, to obtain the balance of \$500 necessary for her redemption.

The the Scatter men, unarmed, were sent back by this same boat, equally unable to enter the territory. On the other hand, the day I reached St. Louis, a boat load of recruits went up unmolested.

LETTER FROM REV. T. W. HIGGINSON. gence to the Worcester Spy, respecting his recent visit to Missouri, and the company of emigrants who left Worcester for Kansas a short time since :-

I waited at St. Louis a day and a half for Dr. I waited at St. Louis a day and a half for Dr. Cutter and his company, who returned in safety on the third of July. We immediately chartered a steamboat to take them up the Mississippi river to Davenport, Iowa, starting that same afternoon.—Thence they were to go by railroad to Iowa City, where Dr. Cutter and Perry Thayer would join them. Dr. Cutter came along with me that same night as far as Alton; so I can state confidently that he was out of the hands of the Border Ruffians. Indeed, neither henor any of the others were ever imprisoned in any way, or taken off the boat. I had time enough, however, to carefully questions of a voying woman. After the cornse of

thousand men, distributed at different points, several hundred at each. At Waverly, Lexington, Delaware, Liberty, Independence, Plativille, Leavenworth, and Weston, there were these bands—commonly with cannon. Of course, forty-five men

monly with cannon. Of course, forty-free men-could not fight their way through these, in a steam-boat so fragile that one cannon shot might sink her. Of course, he had to surrender, or sacrifice the lives of all his men. He chose the former. Some may say—why go up the Mississippi at all? It was done by the earnest advice of our best friends in Chicago and St. Louis, and I cannot blame him, though I never for a moment believed it would succeed. would succeed.

Some may say—why not return in the steamboat Star of the West, with the Chicago company, who warned them of their danger? Because the South Carolinians on board the boat would not permit the captain to stop, nor allow them to get on except Perry Thayer and C. H. Holway, who were sent on board first by Dr. Cutter. The real trouble was this: they were taken by

surprise. The Chicago men warned them that there would be an attack at Lexington. Instead of that, the mob had come farther down, and awaited at \$100 towards raising a fund for her liberation.—
Applications were made to certain eminent men in
Baltimore, and \$500 more were raised, leaving some three or four hundred men, with arms and
\$500 to complete the required sum. The girl was sent here on her own personal security, and she hard was the set here were fifteen that he had not a more than the set had been the set of the security and she had come farther down, and awaited at Waverly. It was evening, and they could only see some three or four hundred men, with arms and sent here on her own personal security, and she had come farther down, and awaited at Waverly. It was evening, and they could only see some three or four hundred, which by other accounts is by no means

who is to be condemned to a liter poses to save her. Sarah, come up here.

The last remark was addressed to a young mulatogrif, who came forward and ascended the pulpit. Mr. Beecher handed her up the steps, and furnished her with a seat, so that the whole audience could see her. The utmost curiosity and interest were manifested by the audience, when the girl was in sight. She was almost white, had straight hair, and might in a crowd have passed for a white woman. She was about twenty years of age, was neatly dressed, and might be called handsome.

While the plates were passing around, many of the women were in tears, and the contribution was most liberal, the plates being covered with gold coin and bank bills.

Mr. Beecher continued addressing the audience while the money was being collected, and asked, 'Were they willing that vast territories should be thrown open for the enslavement of women such as the one now before them?'

Here and degentleman in the audience rose, and the relation in the relation in the plates were passing at the plates being covered with gold the money was being collected, and asked, 'Were they willing that vast territories should be thrown open for the enslavement of women such as the one now before them?' the one now before them! There an old gentleman in the audience rose, and stated that several persons in his neighborhood had mark of a Missouri passenger, who saw these un-

asm on an occasion like the present. Let us now, he continued, join in the hymn—the first hymn of freedom our sister has ever heard.

We learn that \$800 were collected—\$300 more than was required. It is stated—with what truth we know not—that the girl is the daughter of one of the first gentlemen of Virginia, and has been well educated, and is accomplished and refined.—She ran away from her master last Christmas, and was arrested and imprisoned at Baltimore. Her on an occasion like the present. Let us now, ance of the company. They seemed to be twice

LETTER PROM REV. T. W. HIGGINSON.

Mr. Higginson communicates the following intelli
lows route to Kansas. Five times that sum was, even then, subscribed in New England; but it was not used then—it is not used now. What is the consequence? The South sent hundreds, perhaps thousands of fresh men into Kansas, between the sacking of Lawrence and the eventful 4th of July.

I had time enough, however, to carefully question the members of the party, with the officers and passengers of the boat. All their accounts agree; and they prove clerily the outrageous conduct of the Missouriaps, and the admirable conduct of our men. All along the road, the latter have obtained committed, did not avail him with the jury, who respect. The explain of the steamboat recommends found him guilty.

the Missouriaps, and the admirable conduct of our men. All along theroad, the latter have obtained respect. The captain of the steamboat pronounced them the best company of emigrants he ever carried. The passengers praised them likewise. And every person, without exception, was enthusiastic in his praise of Dr. Cutter, not merely in regard to his energy and courage, (which nobody ever doubted,) but as to his caution, prudence, coolness, and discretion, (about which some of us had a good deal of doubt.) Said a Wisconsin passenger to me: 'Not a men in ten thousand could have saved the lives of that company. There were men on board the boat, for days together, who had sworn not to let him go on shore alive; they were constantly trying to pick a quarrel with him, after his men were disarmed; a single blow struck would have been the death-warrant of the whole party; and it required rare coolness and judgment to prevent it."

All this was fully confirmed by other testimony. There were but two paths open before Dr. Cutter, when once his danger was discerned. One was, to sell the lives of his men as dearly as possible, but not to surrender the arms. This course was fully considered by Dr. Cutter, and rejected. The only alternative was to temporize with the enemy, to surrender nominally, but in reality to give up as little as possible. This he did.

All the steamboatcaptains agree that there were on that river, as he went up, from three to five

victim is lifeless, they gather about him and carefully sew up the throat they have cut. Douglas brings forward the bill to repeal these foul ordinances of Stringfellow and his associates, whose conduct he has defended on the floor of the Senate, and proposes a scheme for holding an election in desolated and depopulated Kansas, framing a new constitution, and admitting the territory into the Union as a State. Union as a State.

The pro-slavery party are evidently frightened. Douglas, who, a little while since, was violently against letting Kansas into the Union till she had a against letting Kansas into the Union till she had a population of ninety-three thousand, consents that she shall come in with her present population. The Senators who lately saw nothing wrong in the conduct of the Missourians who usurped the powers of a territorial legislature, or in the laws they pretended to enact, now eagerly give their voices for repealing some of the worst of their provisions. Mr. Cass, who made an elaborate speech the other day to prove that every thing was right in Kansas, now whimpers out a disapproval of the ordinance crushing the freedom of speech in the

territory.

Yet all this is but sewing up the wounds in a dead body. We must have something better than this, something life-giving, restoring, resuscitat-ing. The bill which has just passed the House of Representatives, admitting Kansas into the Union, with the constitution framed by its representatives at Topeka, brings Kansas back to life. It takes Kaneas in her palmiest days, when she was most flourishing, with her largest population, before her most eminent men were imprisoned or compelled to seek safety in flight, and admits her into the Union with the constitution which her people then adopted. In that bill is a resurrection from political death. If the Senate has any desire to calm litical death. If the Senate has any desire to calm
the agitation, which now convulses the Union; if
the majority desire to put the slavery question out
of Mr. Buchanan's way; if they feel any regret
for what has happened, and any wish to avoid such
scandals for the future, the way is open before
them; they have only to pass the bill sent them by
the House. It would settle the question at once;
it would deprive their political adversaries of a
fraitful topic of animadversion which is likely to
be most effectually used against them.\*

But this bill of Douglas's, with all the amend-

be most effectually used against them.\*
But this bill of Douglas's, with all the amendments which the Sepators, in the haste of alarm, have suggested and adopted, does but half of the little it pretends to do. It repeals the test laws and the penalties against free speech in Kansas. If these laws are so unjust that the interference of Congress is called for to set them aside, how happens it that the same authority does not require the release of those who are under arrest for not obeying them? If these laws are so wicked, let the release of those who are under arrest for not obeying them? If these laws are so wicked, let the men who are persecuted for disregarding them go free. The bill makes no provision for changing the order of things under which these persecutions have arisen. It leaves still in office the judges, marshals, sheriffs, and the whole list of territorial officers, who are pledged to aid in the work of in-troducing slavery into the territory, and who shrink from no perversion of their authority which may promote that end. It leaves the entrance of emigrants into the territory from the free States as unsafe and as subject to obstruction as ever. Besides, the effect of the bill, by repealing a part of the ordinance of the spurious legislature of Kansas, is to admit the legality of the rest, and thus

to legalize slavery in the territory.

The House of Representatives has done well in passing the bill admitting Kansas with the Topeka constitution, and its duty to abide unflinchingly by that hill is plain. The members who have voted for that bill cannot conscientiously accept a bill under which a fair expression of the public opin-ion of the territory cannot be had—which leaves untouched the usurped pro-slavery organization of ontourned the usurped pro-slavery organization of the territorial government, bending all its strength and using all the means in its power to pervert the elections—under which there is no hope that the fugitives from the territory, driven out by the persecutions of a bad government and bad laws, will be allowed to return before the elections.

The country is looking to the House of Repre-entatives to hold fast to its integrity. The friends of Buchanan in the Senate are alarmed at the manifestations of popular feeling on this subject, and will probably yield to a firm demeanor on the part of the House.

UNITARIAN CLERICAL COWARDICE

At the recent meeting of the Western Unitarian Conference held at Chicago— Mr. Conant introduced the following resolu-

Whereas, enormous outrages have been commit-ted against our brethren of the church in Kansas, and one whom we love as a Christian and states-man has been violently stricken down at the Na-tional Capitol, we heartily respond to the senti-ment of the American Christian Association, and adopt the resolutions passed at their late an-nual session in Boston, with only the change of

nual session in Boston, with only the change of name to make them our own.

Resolved, That the members of the Western Conference of Unitarian Churches here gathered express their strong indignation in view of the outrages to which the freemen of Kansas have been and are subjected, and likewise our strong sympathy with our brethren in that Territory, in this hour of their oppression and trial.

Resolved, That we who are here present in this meeting of the Western Conference of the Unitarian Churches, offer our deepest sympathies to Senator Sumner, and while admitting his manly course, and indignant at the barbarity of the Slave Power which has attempted to silence him by a brutal outrage, we pray that he may soon be restored again to his commanding position of influence before the American people.

Mr. Bordon, of Peoria, offered the following

Mr. Bordon, of Peoria, offered the following mendment to the second resolution: Resolved, That while it is not the province of

this Conference to express any political opinion, we nevertheless wish to express our heartfelt sympathy with Senator Sumner, a Christian brother, and our grief and indignation at the outrage committed upon his person while in the discharge of his duties in the Senate of the United States.

Dr. Eliot, of St. Louis, attributed much of the opposition that had sprung up to the wrong course that well-meaning persons adopted to banish slavery. He believed that had a different one been very. He believed that had a different one been pursued, Missouri would have been a Free State to-day, and he could not help saying if Kansas will ever be a slave State, it would be attributed to another series of mistaken efforts on their part. He appealed to them, if his voice had any weight, to try a more moderate and gentle mode of action, to keep the wrong altogether on the side of slavery; and it was by this means it could be best opposed. The Reverend gentleman then concluded by stating that when a divided feeling existed in the Conference, any resolution introduced for adoption had no right to be put to the vote.

On motion of Mr. Conant, the resolutions were

On motion of Mr. Conant, the resolutions were aid on the table! Take courses, Brooks!

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FRIENDS, lished, and ork, Phila-

Slavery-Treatment

Washington, July 8, 1856. Editor of the Traveller:

It was my pleasure to listen to a sermon last Sanday, in this city, preached by the Rev. M. D. Conway, pastor of the First Unitarian Society. Mr. Conway is a member of one of the 'first families' in Virginia, and speaks of slavery by the book. He is a free and original thinker, and an independent actor. He is young yet, and promises much. His sermon of last Sunday was, all things considered, one of the boldest and ablest efforts to which I ever listened. His society is partly comwhich I ever listened. His society is partly com-posed of persons who are yet connected, in a va-riety of ways, with the 'peculiar institution. Some who listened to his discourse, last Sunday are large slave-owners, and hold offices under the present administration. Without further comment, I proceed to give you a few extracts of the sermon, especially of that portion relating to reeent and passing events, and which has produced a rupture in his society, and will, perhaps, cause a separation of pastor and flock. A meeting of the society, to consider that subject, will be held next Sunday, and it is the opinion of members of the society with whom I have conversed, that Mr Conway will be dismissed. So much for the free om of the pulpit in Washington!

His text was from Zachariah, iv. 6 and 7-4 Not

by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of hosts. Who art thou, O great moun-tain! Before Zerubbabel thou shalt become a

The times, said the speaker, approach us a esent with the stature and solemnity of eternities. Minds which are alive may learn by a daily touch of the telegraph more than a life-time one generation back could teach. In the terrible cur-

nt of events, the hair whitens in a night.
When I left you, friends, it was with the beauti ful music of peace wafted on E-stern winds to our ears. I return to you when the first sad notes of civil war come on Western winds, and a great heap of black cloud lies along the gloomy horizon, sending out in fitful flashes its fiery sword.

The speaker then proceeded to depict the hor rors of war. He dwelt with great power upon the recent European war, showing the damage it had done to trade, its direct cost to the nations con cerned in it, and the immense loss of life accruing therefrom, and the great lesson it taught. He then continued as follows:]—

But, as yet, the lesson is not learned. With the grief, the tears of the war just closed fresh upon us; with the blood of seven hundred thouand men crying to us, pause; with the wailings of bereaved women and children filling the air: this nation is going steadily toward a war, which should it come, will be the darkest, deadliest, and most awful, which ever cursed this planet. All other war yields to civil war in terror. If or comes, and it seems inevitable where two sections have lost the last vestige of respect for each other ten generations will scarcely see it concluded. Read the histories of civil wars. No young man ever glowed with enthusiasm over them, as over great national encounters. They turn the heart

Whilst these fresh red drops are falling, let every man, who will stand by the Prince of Peace, un-furl that holy banner, and stand by it forever. Were Christ on earth, there would be be found

standing.
Of course, it would be a waste of breath to ap peal to slavery for peace. As well appeal to the lang of the serpent not to strike, as to that poison and of the seriest not ostrice, as to that poison-ed fang of hell. Human Slavery, not to send, by any means it can command, its deadly virus into the fresh young blood of Freedom. Why should we expect this monster to change its instincts? Can a leopard change its spots? Is there anything ompatible in buying and selling men and woa violation of the most sacred compacts? Is it anything wonderful, when tearing babes from their others, husbands from their wivespassed my unconscious childhood as an amazing incrama of the Pit, to raise within me at last thank God, a hatred of slavery which shall never cease, save with the last heart throb; never, till this tongue is dust again—is it, I ask, anything wonderful, when all this, in the South, becomes, in Kansas, murder, robbery and arson? Is there anything unnatural, when oppression and brutal-ity toward the weak and helpless, in Carolina, bene dastardly and cowardly assassination of the unforewarned and defenceless, in Washington ! Nothing unnatural, say the South, in endorsing Nothing unnatural, say the South, in endorsing those men who have wormed their way into power by the very slime they secrete, and use it to lift themselves on the happiness of millions. Noth-ing, they repeat, in universal representative sanction of a crime which would have been a scratch but for their sanction; which makes the word Union a satire, and virtually says to half the men us. The lowest white Southerner must be foreward and challenged, or the assailant loses caste forever. But you, Northerners, shall be beaten as we beat dogs: we do not forewarn our dogs

Living in the midst of slavery, I have ever felt that it was dishonest and wrong that the Northern men should not know how we are trained to despise Yankees as worse than anything else; how it is nearly a proverh, that there is no gentleman North of on and Dixon's line. Gutta percha is very hor est, at any rate, and places the matter frankly be-fore the freemen of this country. It is well if even the devils become honest, real devils, and conceal No. I make no arre-

make no appeal to slavery to bring u peace; I would be a hypocrite to do so. — and hypocrisy is worse than war; but on you, freemen and friends of Humanity, I call to lend all your efforts for peace; to stand and shed your blood, if need be, for peace. True, not the most infinitely small atom of prin

ciple must be conceded for peace. Better this country should sink beneath an ocean of blood. an one of the rights of Humanity be surrender ed, than the supreme law of Justice to all men full But, for these, strive to 'fight through all the forms of peace,' knowing that the success of your cause depends on standing on your ground even to death, not on your overcoming the man who op-posed it. He is nothing, and can do nothing against your cause, if it is right ald be a sad, deplorable victory of slaver

over Liberty, --worse than any it ever got, --if the barbarous code of duelling should be consented to as the true one to settle the disputes of sections of men. The boar selects tushes, the bee a sting.

'Its power to hurt Each creature feels; Bulls use their horns, and Asses lift their heels.

Slavery takes naturally to bludgeons or pistols Freedom should as naturally take to reason, truth of thought, speech and act, and that courage, not animal, which can bravely stand for God and Right, and be shot down, if that is the thing to be done. But, must we not resist an assault ! it is inquir ed. It is never right deliberately to prepare for it, and if resistance should be the best thing, when the movement comes, instruction and strength will from God and nature; then your resistance will be as healthy as the inevitable lightning Leave it to nature. Leave it to nature. She is the best teacher, and no absolute rule can be made. Tooth is necessary. but take care it does not become fang. One is ani-mal, the other human. So are war and a proper resistance very different—the one animal, the other

when it is decided that the presen policy towards that territory is to be continu policy towards that territory is to be continuous, about all earnessly turn our attention to diminion. The blood which has stained the free soil of Kansas, and stained the floor of the Senate from her ablest advocate, is the vicarious ransom of the North for her past sins of servility and compromise. That blood has blotted out all traditionar The friends of liberty now stand free dom.

The friends of liberty now stand free free to be guided by their own law; bound by no compact but their compact with God; under no corenant with any, save their wronged and suffering brothers.

Now, for once, freedom steps forth untrammelled by any rose-water talk of sectional courtesies, sacrecempacts, and the like; she has room now for free use of all her strength; we fear not the

unter with slavery. We only need, now, that this new strength of Freedom should be rightly directed to save us from

civil war. We can see that the strength is com- the grandeur and influence of direct acts of God. ing, though as yet it but 'sees men as trees'; we see it in the houses half finished, which may now visible finger visiting and moulding the affairs of see it in the houses half finished, which may now be pointed out in the North, the workmen sent nawny that more money may go to Lawrence; in the fact, that those who give most for this end, give most in the North, are those who never voted for a Republican in their lives; in the fact, that the States are fast forming in a line in opposition to every claim of slavery which is not found surrendered on the very face of the Constitution. This is right. Let then know that, though the branches is right. Let them know that, though the branch skinght. Let them know that, though the branches should be pruned, the tap-root of Border Ruffianism lies deep in the human subsoil of Washington. Let them send men here,—not invertebrate animals! who will bend from the honest truth to dedge a

blow; but 'men, high-minded men, who know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain.' Brothers, this Union, freighted with so many hopes and joys, is worth another effort to save it. In this awful crisis, it is the sum of the Law and the Prophets, of the old and new Testaments, the n and substance of them all, that every mar ald enter, with all the force that is in him this work. Voting rises to the solemnity and diginis wors. Young rises to the solemnity and dig-nity of prayer. Rear your defences, O freemen! Let Mount Washington, and Quiney Granite, and Plymouth Rock, be brought here in human shape, to speak the word of death to that demon, which, having enslaved three and a half millions of nees, would now conquer thirty millions of men Saxon blood in their veins!

And let it be, once for all, seen and recognized you who love freedom, that the cause you have by you who love freedom, that the cause you have adopted is the most secred of all causes. It is the Christianity of to-day. Remember that the system which you have been adjured by all the ties, fraternities, memories, courtesies, which ever did or did not exist, to tolerate and submit to, is at Abington, on this occasion, from Plymouth, one whose roots are in the lowest basement o man's nature; whose trunk has been ignorand and degradation to white and black,—causing the tatistics of Virginia to show sixty thousand white seasonable arrangements to be there, if possible. lults to-day, who cannot read or write; whose cossoms have been slave-auctions, slave burnings. Nebraska bills, Missouri Ruffianism, Congressional uffianism, fugitive slave hunts. These are i knows! It is this system, which you, men of the free States, have continually invited to triumph and riot, and thought that it would treat you more at 9.20 A. M.: and return at 6.10. derly than it did negro mothers and their babes. Then the power whereby you are at present an almost subjugated people is your own folly.

' Dear foxes,' you have said with feeling .- ' we wish our geese to wander in your rich thickets, that they may grow fat. Do not, we pray you We send them out with entire fidence that you will not molest, but will even pr ' Let them come,' say the foxes, ' they tect them. shall be welcome to our rich thickets.' Then go ing carelessly on a week after, you find ev bramble covered with white feathers, and slowly on your amazed perceptions dawns the truth that, since the foundations of the earth were laid, the eternal laws of the universe, ethical and physical, have arranged that foxes shall slay and cat geese. MOND, and Slavery is no abstraction; it is a great black fact, hereafter. to tell the fearful tendencies of which no tongue has yet been formed from the dust. You can ex pect nothing of it: and, remember, it is not the foxes who are blameworthy, but those who committed their goese to their tender mercies.

And let one other thing be remembered,—it is a

sad thing to say,—nobody can be trusted on this subject. If it were only a man that God made, he might be voted for in the faith that he would do right. But, for every man in this country, slavery has a bribe at every pore, and a lash over all who will not obey its behests. It is even in our church, and whipped that thin-skinned convention of were elevated to the position, dignity and rights of free Unitarianism, baptized in freedom, into their maudlin fears. I feel the presence of its great, infernal power in this house to-day, — there lurk-in a pleasant Grove on its Domain; and reaching as this; if you do, your friends will turn way from you, and you will be called an abolido not stop this preaching against slavery, it will rejoice in one of the noblest events that brightenth e have its cudgel over your head,—your friends page of History, and who are desirous of being found on It is up here whispering to me,- 'If you have its cudged over your head,—your friends will be fewer even than they are now.' Get thee behind me, cunning Devil! I will tell on thee. now nearing its crisis, going on for the redemption of head,-your I will say to Northern men, 'Trust none but those who are distinctly committed to the right side in every way possible, - committed in white and black, by temperament, by their whole lives, by all very cause, come, and we will ensure them a free even selfishness necessitates the right side.

I have not the least doubt, from what I have myself seen in Washington, that if the angels Gabriel and Michael should descend, and be elected senators of a free State, without the most distinct understanding as to their course on this ques. abroad, whose names will be announced next week, tion, we should find them popping champagns with
the minions of slavery, and coming to the celestial
faith that the people of the territories should be
left perfectly free to arrange their own institutions,
with the single condition that they should be shot and have their houses burnt over them, if they

ered. Weighed art thou ers, are keeping thirty millions in deadly commo-tion and feud, fast leading to civil war; that one alike creditable to themselves and the State they repre-England, would, should it be admitted, checkmate all the anti-slavery power in Congress, for five cenall the anti-slavery power in Congress, for five centurbations is their vocation. One of them, Mr. Savage see that labor is degraded and agriculture elogged. Let the man of letters see that the special faculty is mixed and maimed by these inlaid spirits of duty, whose clamor drowns all other spirits. Let the moralist see that it is the fountain of public age. Such a savage ought to have a straight jacket and private corruption: that in it the olden pro-phecy is fulfilled, 'Because iniquity doth abound. the love of many shall wax cold.' Thus each man interests which they cannot yield. Every of it. He is up to anything that is devilish. spirit which can be roused against it is now roused. Nature is now in labor with millions of huthat, having concluded his harangue, and resigned his this guilt—Anothema Maranatha? We all live in a different country from that of six weeks ago. I Gallery, which was filled with ladies and gentlemen.

and cannot be put down by any power, nor post-and cannot be put down by any power, nor post-poned. Henceforth, no freeman is ever going to be quiet. It is idle to think of it. Go to Mary, as she sits beneath the cross whereon her only Son District Court at Washington, and the defiant speech hangs, with fire ghastly wounds, and bid her calm her grief. Never, till she sees him arise from the tomb shall she be calmed. So we, sitting here unsee our last page. The conduct of Judge Crawfe der the very shadow of the cross where Freedom bangs crucified, with those five bleeding wounds which the last ten years have given, in each of which is a tongae of fire—how shall we be quiet-

tory of God. The mountain is indeed ing and strong; our strength is small; our might weakness. But if each one surrenders himself this day, and henceforth, to be the passive instrument of the best instinct striving in him, his acts will southern articles on Summer in the 'Refuge of Opprescease to be the work of a mere man, and rise to sion '-and then shout for the Union, if you can !

# THE LIBERATOR

No Union with Slaveholders, BOSTON, JULY 18, 1856.

#### ANNIVERSARY OF WEST INDIA EMAN-CIPATION.

The Anniversary of BRITISH WEST INDIA EMAN-CIPATION will be suitably commemorated (under the direction of the Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society) by a general meeting of the friends of Universal Freedom, in the beautiful Grove at Abington, on Friday, August 1st. It is highly important to the success of the Anti-Sla very movement in our own land, that every such occasion should be improved in the most effectual Bristol, Suffolk, Essex, Middlesex, and other coun ties in the Commonwealth. Let every one make

A Special Train of cars will leave the Old Co ny R. R. Depot in Boston, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for the Abington Grove; and return at 6 1-4 o'clock. FARE-to go and return, Fifty cents for

From PLYMOUTH to the Grove : leave Plyme at 9.20 A. M.; and return at 6.10. FARE-Fifty ents for adults, Twenty-fire cents for children.

The above trains will stop at Way-Stations. The Committee of Arrangements consists of FRANCIS JACKSON, W. L. GARRISON, EDMUND JACK-N. and SAMUEL MAY, Jr., of Boston; NATHANIEL B. SPOONER, of Plymouth; THOMAS J. HUNT, PHI-LANDER SHAW, MICAH H. POOL, ELBRIDGE SPRAGUE, LEWIS FORD, SAMUEL DYER, of Abington.

Among the speakers expected to be present are WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, PAR-KER PILLSBURY, EDMUND QUINCY, CHARLES L. RE-MOND, and others, to be more particularly named

In case of unpleasant weather, the Town Hall (near to the Grove) will afford accommodation to the meeting. Refreshments will be for sale at the Grove, as usual.

## WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

FIRST OF AUGUST AT HOPEDALE.

The approaching Anniversary of West India Emanci-

in a pleasant Grove on its Domain; and the friends of ing amongst you, whispering- Don't stand such liberty of all classes are carnestly invited to be present and participate in the exercises of the occasion. Let there be a grand rally of all those who have hearts to land. Let all who will, friend or foe to the anti-slathe associations and pursuits of their lives, so that platform and a stirring time. We shall hope for a large delegation from each and all the neighboring towns, and from a distance.

Besides ADIN BALLOU and other Hopedale speakers, distinguished advocates of Universal Freedom from

In behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, WM. S. HAYWOOD.

## THE RUPPIAN BROOKS.

FINAL ACTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES The case of that dastard of dastards, and ruffian of

ruffians, Preston S. Brooks of South Carolina, which age, and do it.' Let the full fact burst upon us, pulsion from the House. Among these have been those that 350,000 men, the entire number of slavehold- of Messrs. Comins, Knapp and Hall, of Massachusetts, more inch of United States territory given to slavery implies that every man, woman and child in the North is a slave; that the pro-slavery representation of Kansas, which is larger than all New Southern delegation (with one exception, Mr. Hoffman turies, and make the Union absolutely intolerable.

Let each man feel that his personal manhood is involved, and that crawling in the dust is not living.

turies, and make the Union absolutely intolerable.

of Tennessee, (a savage by name and nature,) alluding to the paltry fine imposed by the District Judge, said wolved, and that crawling in the dust is not living.

Whatever be our occupation, let us strike the task, that Brooks, 'instead of being fined three hundred doland join to save the State. Let the artist see that lars, should have been fined three cents, which would he cannot be so good an artist, nor find so much have been sufficient. Instead of being punished, Mr. patronage, as if this was settled. Let the farmer Brooks should have a statue erected in his honor' (!!)

phecy is faithled, 'Because iniquity dots about the love of many shall wax cold.' Thus each man approaching the fact from his own office, by his own door, shall find that, as the form of man cannot be found on the same geologic plain with the vastextinet monsters which needed primeval marshes for their element, so the highest spiritual mannot convict with this drawn, poisoning. It will be seen that the resolution to expel Broo hood cannot co-exist with this dragon, poisoning the air. Thus has the Infinite Futher of African Brooks was allowed to make a most insolent and audaand Caucasian made it one cause with them. If clous speech to the House, in the course of which he the North should consent to slavery extension, it plainly intimated that, in case Mr. Sumner had got the would now forfeit not only all nobility, which many could yield because they have none, but all dead, or put a bowie knife into his heart! No doubt

trust we have all undergone the birth adapted to the new conditions. What is the praise or blame when it is unfolded, all we are born to be or do!
One thing is now forever settled, that the subject is to be definitely dealt with. It is up now, correspondent adds, that Senator Butler intends to reject is to be definitely dealt with. It is up now, see our last page. The conduct of Judge Crawford, and

As the time for the adjournment of Congress is rapmorn of Freedom rises on our land shall we cease to weep, and pray, and watch by the sepalchre. Already, oh my brothers, I hear the flutter of the angel's wings, as he comes to roll away the stone, and break the seal of the Slave Power!

As the time for the adjournment of Congress is rapidly approaching, there should be no delay in forwarding to that body the petitions for the Dissolution of this oligarchical and blood-stained Union, whether the signatures to them be many or few. But who that has a and break the seal of the Slave Power!

Let us all be ready, standing, awaiting the victory of God. The mountain is indeed high and virtuous heart in his besom, or worships at the shrine

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PENETRALIA; being Harmonial Answers to Impor- DEAR FRIEND GARRISON tant Questions. By Andrew Jackson Davis, Author of several Volumes on the Harmonial-Philosopur meeting the 4th at Framingham. I wish every phy. Boston : Published by Bela Marsh, 15 Frank- preacher and politician in the land could read the noble

Nine years have elapsed since the author of this meeting. I said preachers and politicians; but I work astenished the country by the publication of a would prefer to have those sentiments go into the ears and volume of 800 pages, entitled 'The Principles of Na- hearts of the common people, for there is more hope of ture-her Divine Revelations-and a Voice to Man- the conversion of the latter than the former. Thank kind'-and embodying a vast amount of intelligence God that men are raised up who fear not to speak the

uneducated shoemaker, not two-and-twenty years of should I speak thus to you? age, we may safely pronounce it the most astonishing I gave you a short sketch of the action of the Rhode zine said of it- For boldness of conception and com- wrathy. prehensiveness of plan, so far as we know, it is without visits the planets and other worlds, and discourses to us of their inhabitants and peculiarities.'

Since the publication of 'Nature's Divine Revelaan 'interior state of mind,' wholly self-induced. Among these are 'The Great Harmonia; being a Philosophical Revelation of the Natural, Spiritual and Celestial Universe,' in three or four volumes- 'The Present Age and while here. Inner Life ; a Sequel to Spiritual Intercourse ; Modern Mysteries Classified and Explained'-&c., &c. All these have obtained a wide circulation, and helped to revolutionize a multitude of minds in theology, philosophy, science, and the work of reform.

characterized by the same flowing style, the s of Character—on the Benefits and Penalties of Individ-ualism and Institutionalism—&c. In his Preface, Mr. as the design of this volume is to purify and elevate the as claim to be his disciples. most uniform character; he is almost morbidly averse injustice to the colored race. to the use of strong epithets; though widely dethe vindication of his character and mission.

notice of all who are believers in Human Progress.

THE HUMOBOUS POETRY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE from Chancer to Saze. Narratives, Satires, Enigmas, Burlesques, Parodies, Travesties, Epigrams, Epitaphs, Translations. Including the most celebrated Comic Poems of the Anti-Jacobin, Rejected azine, Bentley's Miscellany, and Punch- &c. With Notes, Explanatory and Biographical. By J. PAR-TON. New York : Published by Mason Brothers.

ges, containing the wit and humor of ages.

#### LETTER PROM PROVIDENCE. PROVIDENCE, July 15, 1856.

pertaining to things visible and invisible; entering into truth boldly, and spurn all compromise. Compromise the eternal progression of all things, -the laws of plan- has been the order of the day for the last eighty years, etary motion, the origin and rationale of universal in Church and State. When that shall cease, we may gravitation, the formation of the sun and planets and look for a change, a change for the better. It is well our own solar system, the development of the mineral, to criticise the Republican party now. They will thank vegetable and animal kingdoms, the original settlement you for it a year hence. I mean the best of them, those nations, the origin of languages, of mythological who are acting, as many are, from good motives. They theology, of creeds and institutions, &c. &c .- and will find that caging one young lion, and leaving fifteen making a profound analysis of society, tracing to their large ones to run at large, will amount to little or nothsource the diseases of the great social body, and show- ing. Kansas is the young lion that now troubles them ing the corruptions of institutions, and the universal They have expended thousands, and have not yet conconflicts of interests, and the transition-process of that quered the young lion; and there remain yet fifteen social reorganization which is essential to the reconcil- old ones, who are hard at work for their young comiation and unity of the human race. Its scientific panion. Why should they not ?- for he is bone of their knowledge, its range of imagination, its power of ex- bone, and flesh of their flesh ! They will sacrifice blood pression, its universality of design, its purity of senti- and treasure before they will submit, and let Kansas ment, and its grandly reformatory spirit, (no less con- be free soil, and be cultivated by free labor. These structive than destructive,) and the well-authenticated fifteen old lions know their strength-they have alfacts in regard to its origin and completion, all served ways conquered—they never knew what it was to be to confound the learned, to astonish the most acute, and defeated. They have thirty members in the United to excite the marvel and admiration of a multitude of States Senate. They call themselves fifteen sovereignreaders and inquirers on both sides of the Atlantic. | ties. They are the government ; in fact, the treasury Mr. Davis was born in Bloominggrove, Orange coun- of the United States is theirs; the pulpits are all theirs ty, N. Y., on the 11th of August, 1826; consequently, without exception, in their own territory, and they he will be thirty years of age on the 11th of next month. control most of the pulpits in our own New England. His whole school tuition covered only a space of five They are a unit, in every thing. They are always on months, during which time he learned to read imper- the watch, ever active and vigilant; every man of feetly, to write a fair hand, and to do simple sums in them is up, full to the work of duty. While they are arithmetic. While an apprentice to the shoemaking acting, and executing their work constantly, without a business in Poughkeepsie, he was found to be remarka- moment's delay, their political opponents are talking bly susceptible to mesmeric influences, and to possess only, divided—and they only propose to stop them from marvellous clairvoyant powers. These were first brought getting any stronger, acting merely on the defensive. into public notice in 1843. A great variety of tests The Republican party, many of them, are well read in having been submitted, such as requiring him to visit history, and know what all history teaches, that no reand describe places which he had never seen, to read form has ever succeeded that was not aggressive. Marfrom a closed volume with eyes bandaged, &c., the result was to establish his power of interior sight beyond Granville Sharpe, Washington, Franklin, Hancock dispute. Next, he became remarkable for his ability to Quincy, Otis, Adams and Jay, Christ and the apostles, examine and prescribe for the diseased, with surprising were all aggressors in their day; had they not been, success and technical accuracy. Next, his scientific they would have accomplished nothing. The Repubpowers became immensely unfolded. Finally, during lican party do not propose to become reformers, but three months spent by him in New York, previously to only to check a gigantic wrong, a daring sin though it the commencement of this extraordinary work, he was be, one that must always be a curse to the land while it thrown into an abnormal state at an average of twice remains. They only talk of keeping it within certain a day, for at least four hours each day, and delivered limits, defining its boundaries; but the day will come its contents in the presence of the most reliable wit- when they will see that they may as well attempt to nesses, and in the form of lectures, which were taken check the flow of the Niagara river. The Slave Power down from his lips by a competent reporter. Prof. will never be checked until it is destroyed. But I trust George Bush said of the work, though dissenting from its theology, 'Taken as a whole, the work is a profound will not turn backward; but they will expend much and elaborate discussion of the philosophy of the uni- labor, toil and treasure, before they learn the course. verse; and for grandeur of conception, soundness of the only one that can succeed. The lion must be principle, clearness of illustration, order of arrangement, and encyclopædical range of subjects, I know of no work of any single mind that will bear away from Slave Power. When it cannot have the support of pation, whereby Eight Hundred Thousand chattels it the palm.' Rev. George Ripler, the present literary these free States, it cannot live; its days will be few, editor of the New York Tribune, said of it- Judged and easily numbered; it will become tame and harmby the usual principles of criticism, as the work of an less, for it will be shorn of its strength. But why

production of literary history. If the young man is to Island Consociation, two weeks ago. It has, I am inbe viewed only as a philosophical poet, who has given formed, made a great commotion at the South. Rev. his epic of the universe, among other bards of ancient Dr. Rice, of St. Louis, has sent on some of the reliand modern times, Dante and Milton may well hide gious papers, giving an account of their being disowntheir diminished heads.' Hunt's Merchants' Maga- ed by Rhode Island, which seem to take it somewhat

We have had two meetings, not very fully attended; parallel in the history of literature, philosophy, and one by friend Burleigh, and last Sunday by Mr. Foss. religion. It seems to take in the whole range of human I need not say to you that they are both strong men, knowledge, and, not content with our earth, the author friends that heard them. Next Sunday, we hope to welcome our long-tried and faithful friend, Parker Pillsbury, who has not been among us for seven years tions,' Mr. Davis has prepared and given to the world and more; but we know, that notwithstanding his illvarious works, perhaps not less remarkable, while in health, he has done a great work for freedom during that time, and hope his strength will enable him to de much more for years to come. We shall do what we can to get out a full house, and make him comfortable

Truly yours, A. FAIRBANKS.

### LETTER TO REV. MR. AMES. WESTMINSTER, July 7.

MR. AMES: We are now presented with the 'PENETRALIA,' which DEAR SIR-I understand you declined giving the nofound wanting! Thanks to the dear God, every free soul in this land has heard on the West wind the burden of the olden prophecy—' Arise, for this matter belongeth unto thee; be of good courbourden of the consideration o It has Questions and Answers on Local and Universal long awaits this guilty nation, unless her policy to-Life-on Theo-Physiology-on the Despotism of Opinion wards the down-trodden and oppressed be speedily on the Martyrdom of Jesus-on the Myths of Modern changed, and your reputation as an anti-slavery man, Theology-on the Evidences of Immortality-on the I confess this act of yours is an evidence of narrow-Effects of Utilitarianism-on the Origin and Perpetuity minded bigotry that I was not at all prepared to ex-

Davis says- From time to time, during the past three pulpit a Missourian of vile and filthy habits, (a notorears, the Author has been interrogated on almost every rious tobacco-chewer,) to teach your people in spiritutopic; frequently by letter, sometimes orally, and naturally by the subjects themselves while undergoing ex- by preaching 'righteousness, temperance, (!) and a amination. This volume is designed as a responsum, judgment to come'! But, in view of the peculiar ciror reply, to such questions as have appeared most impor-cumstances of the case,—the 'Border ruffian' having tant and serviceable to mankind. From the spiritual married a relative of the family with whom you interior-from the penetralia of the imperishable Uni- board,-I was disposed to cast the mantle of charity vercoslum—the essence of each answer was derived.— over an act so reprehensible in one who assumes to lead Nevertheless, the method is as familiar as the ordinary in the development of the moral and religious sentideductions of the intellect.' Whatever may be the ment, and, at the same time, to decide who are and judgment of the candid reader, in regard to all its teachings, he will readily confess that the tendency as well consequence, who should receive the followship of such

mind, to emancipate the trammelled spirit, to purge By thus declining to give the notice in question, you the moral vision, to everthrow the walls of bigotry and have not only refused to fraternize the American Antisectarism, to substitute all that is noble and beneficent Slavery Society, and all its auxiliaries, but have igfor all that is mean and injurious, to strengthen the ties nored its very existence. Thus, at an hour of unparof human brotherhood by the universal abolition of alleled outrage and unblushing effrontery on the part caste, to place the shams of a false religion and a cor- of the Slave Power, while quiet and inoffensive settlers rupt government in their true light, and to encourage are murdered in cold blood on the soil of a common every effort for the amelioration of the condition of suffering humanity, and the triumph of freedom throughout the world. Though possessing a highly poetical discharge of his duty as the representative of a sovemind, and often soaring out of sight on the wings of a reign State; you, a professed minister of the Prince nowerful imagination, Mr. Davis is no dreamer, no mere of Peace, join hands with the oppressor, and virtually abstractionist, no barren generalizer; but he brings all give 'aid and comfort' to the enemy, by turning the his forces to bear upon the impostures, wrongs and tyr-cold shoulder of scorn and contempt to men and women annies of the age, by a method peculiarly his own, but who have given their reputation and their lives to the with hearty emphasis and true courage. He is a discause of universal liberty, and treating with neglect a senter on a boundless scale, yet neither captious nor Society which has done more than all other organizahypercritical. His temperament is of the gentlest and tions combined, to arouse this nation to a sense of its

While the various religious sects of our country have nounced as a heretic, and often wickedly assailed and been contending for dead forms and unmeaning ceremo misrepresented, he seldom (if ever) enters into persond controversy, but calmly leaves to time and posterity creeds and unintelligible 'articles of faith,' those whom the vindication of his character and mission.

There is much in the 'Penetralia' that will interest and come-outers' have been pleading the cause of 'God's our readers, and we shall make copious extracts from poor'-endeavoring to lift up and encourage the opit hereafter-commending it, in the meantime, to the pressed and forsaken, and at the same time warning this guilty land of the righteous retribution that awaits every people which hardens its heart and listens not to the cry of the oppressed For this love of their kind, this self-sacrificing devotion to humanity, they have suffered all manner of reproach and contumely at the hands of those who profess to be the followers of Hin brated Comic Poems of the Anti-Jacobin, Rejected Addresses, the Ingoldsby Legends, Blackwood's Mag-azine, Bentley's Miscellary, and Punch—&c. With sis which must decide the nation's fate is fast approaching, as if not satisfied with past injustice and wrong. the pseudo ministers of Christ still persist in the insane A handsome and unique volume of almost 700 pa- cry of 'infidel! infidel!' And even you, sir, who go before your people with loud professions of anti-slavery,

refuse to recognize the existence of a Society dressel exclusively to the consummation if this great work, and deny to the apostles of this enterprise the o tesies of life. If the Church will persist in this cour she must; but upon her and upon you will be for in the day of judgment, the blood of those whon iron heel of oppression now tramples in the dust, sentiments spoken by you and your associates at that whose fate your course of action seals, while you sition sanctifies the outrages committed upon

You profess great sympathy for Charles Se are very indignant at the assault committed u person : this is well : but I beg you to remer this is only one case of a thous every year there are millions in the South-lat subject to like indignities, and no law of the la the victim from the tyrant's blows. Not a day on which the torn and bleeding form of some nate brother or sister cries out to Heaven for suco a demon's rage; but the Church turns a dea the bondman's wail. You fain would secure fr to Kansas! but has it never entered your thought it is as great a crime against humanity to hold sla in Carolina as in Kansas?-that the brotherhold man knows no parallels of latitude—no geographic

The key to the door of the slave's prison-house is in the hands of the Church, and if they march not to! erty through her courts, then, over her rules; for, a God liveth, Truth and Righteousness shall prend, and the rights of manhood shall be asserted, whotever m become of sects, parties, creeds or institution Yours, for immediate emancipation and minmal liberty.

D. M. ALLEY

## JOHN C. FREMONT.

FRIEND GARRISON :- There is in the last Liberth an extract from the Albany Evening Journal, sp of . the brief and honorable career of John C. Free in the United States Senate,' and showing that he ro as he should have done against flogging in the say for the abolition of the slave trade Columbia, against the proposition to make it aper offence to entice slaves to run away from the Distri and against the exclusion of free negroes therefree

Without questioning the propriety of the Liberal catching up every scrap \* that may be manufact anxious politicians to carry their candidate sac into the office and power that they desire to become seems proper that, as a part of the record is given, a' should be brought out that may throw light upon the matter. The New York Tribune has given an anich upon this point, and appears to 'speak by the book' although we may not be certain that all is given there as we may look with just suspicion upon all states of interested politicians pertaining to the charathe candidates offered for the support of the people.

The Tribune records that Fremont toted twi gainst the abolition of slavery in the District of Co lumbia, which has been a cardinal point in the cree of all political abolitionists. There is no remon to be surprised that he should, at that time, with his then surroundings, vote thus, but the surprise is, that Liberator, the Worcester Spy, and other Republic papers should now justify and praise these votes, inlicating that abolition in the District is not in theiren and probably never will be, for they are going further and further from it, as they must, of necessity, or sha they begin, as they have, to let down and narrow their platform to accommodate those whose votes they wish is secure. to help them into power.

The Tribune closes the statement in these words The record is a significant one. Avoiding extra votes for hopeless propositions, he (Fremont) was for on real test questions with the friends of freedow. Think of that ! . he was found with the friends freedom on all real test questions,' in the light of Tribune's previous statement that he twice v against Seward, Chase, Hale and others, for the tinuance of slavery at the seat of government, us the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, and confi whom these Republicans class as friends of freedom and what as real test questions. Worcester, July 6, 1856.

\* We respectfully submit, that this imputation is no warranted by any thing we have said or done in regar

## to John C. Fremont-not at all .- Ed. Lib.

ANOTHER PUGITIVE SLAVE IN BOSTO There was a lively state of things in this city Wednesday, arising out of another fugit We are indebted to the Herald for the following pl ticulars, just as our paper is going to press.

The barque Growler, Capt. Pillsbury, of Rockins Me., from Mobile, arrived at this port on Tuesh night. While on the voyage, and when four or fired out, a fugitive slave named William Johnson, w crew. During the passage, he was made to assist working the vescel; and when she arrived at thisp he overheard some conversation relative to placing h in irons, for the purpose of returning him to his In anticipation of this action, the next morning b jumped overboard, with the intention of escaping-This act was witnessed by some persons on board the vessel, a boat was put out for him, and he was retain and put on board.

This having attracted the attention of some permi in the vicinity, the Vigilance Committee were notifie and no doubt existing as to Johnson being a fagilit measures were promptly taken, under the sand the Personal Liberty Bill of 1854, to obtain pomer of his person. Accordingly, Mr. John Oliver, a citizen, appeared before Judge Metcalf of the Sup Court, and petitioned for a writ of habeas corpu was granted, and placed in the hands of Deputy & Neale, who served it accordingly, bringing Johns the Court House in Court square, attended by a c of deeply interested spectators. At quarter past clock in the afternoon, Johnson was brought be Court, Judge Metcalf presiding. The Court room all the avenues leading to it, as well as the round the Court House, were crowded with an and multitude, a large number of whom were colored per The case was conducted by John A. Andrew and Be L. Burt, Esqs. The proceedings were very bri pying not more than five minutes. Mr. Andres ing read the return, moved that William Johnson discharged. Ne person appearing to oppose the moth

the Court immediately ordered his discharge.
Upon the announcement of this decision, the fell of the audience broke forth in irrepressible enti--cheers, whistling, laughter, clapping of bands, state ing of feet, and shouts in every key of the gamui, h the old Court room ring again, nor did the officer of tempt to restrain this demonstration. Indeed, it and have been useless against the overwhelming noise i five hundred throats. Some one, at this juncture, out 'three cheers,' which were given with a will, and the Court room was cleared.

Our readers will be delighted and refreshed by read the manly discourse recently delivered church and congregation at Washington, by the B Mr. Conway, as communicated by the Washington respondent of the Boston Traveller. It appears have created much uneasiness on the part of sont his parishioners; but he is not a man to quail, or g back one inch, and has fully counted the cost.

WILLIAM H. FISH has been appointed a Lecturity Agent of the ANERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETI. address is M'Lean, Tompkins Co., N. Y.

Will WM. WELLS BROWN inform S. M., Jr., at Id cester, what is his present post office address?

The St. Louis Republican has a Palermo, Kunsas, of the 8th, which says that Goods Lane had entered the Territory from lows with Selfs hundred men, and had been heard to declare that it would take Kansas or die.

JUL KANSA

panio law.
Second—That
an illegally con
pass valid lawa,
all and void.
Third—That g, been used Fourth—That lelegate, John d in pursuan regarded only sident citizens Fifth—That ti elegate, Andre d in pursuant only as the e Sixth-That with the last of the work of t

s, a stringen ection of imp ited States t Eighth-That ority of the peo

INTERESTIN

wish to convince territory. I be outrages in Ka effect, and for a feeling now ar We are makin bere at the N ascertain the Requesting him the Requesting him the, we bade him to day to from personal properly called radical hunker of

My Dear S the two rear bardy, and hon has, as settlers sa, as settlers thildren. A beent to Kansas, try. They infor Star of the Wand them at Lu Raged for that Massachusetts, at Alion. The Missouri touche din season) the On arriving at ington, Mo., a ton horseback to that the Kanstay afternoon.

arm every man ington, whose we ington of the number of the number of the number of the bank of it is and ready for it is and it is horde of the bank of all the Kansas in the exception of the boat me allowed his law and honor the star destination of the star destination of the star of the o'clock, and recommendation of the star of the o'clock, and recommendations are still retar supplied from in all not less the unificians, among full coattol of the star of the o'clock, and recommendations and the star of the o'clock, and recommendations are still retar supplied from in all not less the unificians, among full coattol of the star of the o'clock and recommendations and the star of the o'clock, and recommendations are still retar supplied from in all not less the unificant control of the star of the o'clock and recommendations.

a Society devoted this great work, and se the common courpersist in this course, you will be found, of those whom the less in the dust, and raise, while your pomitted upon them. Charles Summer Charles Sumner, and committed upon his ou to remember that

LY 18.

; that every day in e South-land who are w of the land shields Not a day passes, rm of some unfortu-eaven for succor from turns a deaf ear to ed your thought, that nanity to hold slaves the brotherhood of de-no geographical s prison-house is in hey march sot to lib-r her ruins; for, as ess shall prevail, and

erted, whatever may ation and univer D. M. ALLEN. ONT. n the last Liberator ng Journal, speaking r of John C. Fremont showing that he voted

ogging in the sary, de in the District of to make it a penal negroes therefrom. y be manufactured by candidate successfully ey desire to secure, it e record is given, all hrow light upon this has given an article speak by the beek,' at all is given therein, n upon all statements ng to the characters of port of the people. Fremont vated twice

the District of Coal point in the creed ere is no reason to ba time, with his then surprise is, that the nd other Republican aire these votes, indict is not in their erect bey are going further own and narrow their home votes they wish to ent in these words :-

. Avoiding extreme (Fremont) was found nds of freedom. d with the friends of s,' in the light of the that he twice voted d others, for the con of government, under ngress, and consider friends of freedom,

this imputation is not said or done in regard -Ed. Lib. AVE IN BOSTON.

hings in this city on or fugitive slave case. for the following paring to press. lisbury, of Rockland, his port on Tuesday when four or five days iam Johnson, who had overed himself to the was made to assist in ne arrived at this port, relative to placing him ning him to his owner. the next morning be ention of escaping.-

persons on board the

ve that the stories we get about the

im to write us his impressions of Kansas.

LAWRENCE, K. T., July 1, 1856.

A better looking set of men could not be

ry informed me the regular Missouri packet, the West, would take them at Alton, and m at Leavenworth City, she having been enforthat purpose. A delegation of sixty from ansets, and others, were expected to join them.

sincers, and others, were expected to join them so. The Star of the West on her trip up the si touchel at Alton, and took the Chicago dele-so board (the other delegation not having arriversen) that evening, and proceeded up the river, iting at Waverly, Mo., a few miles below Lex-Mo., a passenger left the boat, and proceeded seback to Lexington and informed the inhabitants he Kangas settlers were coming. This was Sun-

the Kanaas settlers were coming. This was Sun-afternoon. Immediately, the inhabitants of Lex-ternoon in the settler of the s

ery man. Mr. Magraw, a merchant of Lex-

or to protect, to be insulted and their prop-rom them. An armed body of men was sta-ard to guard the 'damn'd abolitionists,' emination that they should not land in a should return from whence they came.

at Leavenworth City, K. T., the point of

tination on the Missouri river, they were pre-von landing, and another armed body added to eady on board. Atchison and Stringfellow, and of what had occurred at Lexington, pro-is additional force. The provisions, farming

ere taken on shore, opened and examined, a stone house. The boat then proceeded

hastone house. The boat then proceeded up-to St. Josephs, and those passengers who had-dir passage from Alton to Leavenworth City re-on board as prisoners under guard, and not al-oland. On the Wednesday morning following, at of the West and any the river at about eight

the West came down the river at about eigh

and remained at Leavenworth City about as ill retaining their prisoners under the guaro from Lexington and Leavenworth, numbering their than forty men, armed to the teeth. These samong whom seen, armed to the teeth.

sas; they would be an honor to any coun-

iker says of Kansas .- [ED. BEE.

ation of some pers nmittee were notified, son being a fugilive, under the manction of , to obtain possess John Oliver, a selored detealf of the Supreme of habeas corpus. This ands of Deputy Sheriff , bringing Johnson to , attended by a crowl At quarter past 3 o' was brought before the The Court room and a well as the space a-wded with an anxions om were colored people. A. Andrew and Wm. were very brief, occu-es. Mr. Andrew hav-t William Johnson be g to oppose the motion, is discharge. s decision, the feelings repressible enthusiasm pping of hands, stamp-

ey of the gamut, made or did the officers at-tion. Indeed, it would rwhelming noise from at this juneture, eried given with a will, and hted and refreshed to ntly delivered to his hington, by the Rev. y the Washington or n the part of some of

appointed a Lecturing LAVERY SOCIETY. , N. Y.

m S. M., Jr., at Lai-fice address?

ich says that General com Iowa with several rd to declare that he

THE LIS

EXHS CONSTITUTE REPORT.

In the property of the Kussa Inguille to the angle of the configuration of the c

dle in his leg gives him no pain. The ball has not yet been extracted; it entered his back, between his shoulded states troops at every place of holding elections.

Linquired if he knew who should here are near the spine. I inquired if he knew who should here are successful as senting down, with my back turned. After some formation of the him foremanent, have been as regular as the distribution passed by the Convention, held in the constitution passed by the Convention, held in the convention to passed by the Convention, held in the constitution passed by the Convention the convention to passed by the Conven A few days before he left Boston on he called at our office, and informed ation to visit Kansas. Said he, 'I myself of the true condition of that Kansas are got up merely for political and for the purpose of increasing the northern now aroused throughout the free States.—
te making fools of ourselves, he continued, at the North, as I shall prove to you when I a the facts relating to matters in Kansas. orthern Duar Sir:—On Wednesday morning, June left Chicago for Kansas, via St. Louis. In 70 rear cars were from 75 to 89 temperate, and honest booking men on their way to Kansasthers.

in travelling in Missouri, and that all the trouble is over.
Let me tell you it is as false as their black sulphurious hearts.
On Sunday morning last. I visited the grave of poor Barbour. Fresh, no doubt, is the marder of this man in your memory. The murder was committed by G. W. Clark, the Indian Agent, who has frequently boasted of this murder; recently, he keeps quiet. Dr. John P. Wood, a pro-slavery Judge of Probate, residing at Lecompton, and another man beside Clark, were on horse-back at the time the murder was committed. It is believed that Wood fired with Clark; but Clark boasted, when he fired, of seeing the wool fly, and claims the honor of being the murderer. I have seen Clark, who is a short, stout, dark complexion man, and is considered here the worst man in the territory. The stage that arrived last night from Leavenworth city, informs of another party of settlers who have been distained and deprived of their property. You shall hear further on that subject soon.

Are these things to be permitted longer? Is the North to be trampled under foot? Are we all to be made slaves? Will the North open its eyes now? If they do not, I fear the time will come when it will be foo late. Kansas is now suffering for food and men. The crops, owing to the troubles, are comparatively nothing. The inhabitants are not yet discoursed; for, say they, if the free States render no assistance, we will fight the battle alone, although it end in our death. If Kansas is not free, it is not our fault. The Legislature will meet at Topeka on the 4th. Col. Sumner has sent two companies there. You will be furnished with an early account.

THE PRISONERS IN CHAINS RELEASED!

nery man. Mr. Magraw, a merchant of Lexbe, whose warchouse is on the Levee, threw open
ors, and furnished the inhabitants with rifles to
standar of thirty, which were immediately loaded
ready for an attack upon the settlers on their arat Lexington. A number of cannon were upon
back of the river, loaded and ready for use,
of ceasion require. At 10 o'clock that night, the
of the West arrived at Lexington, and was boarded
in hade of ruffians. Berths were searched, and
be Kansas settlers deprived of their rifles, with
teoption of a few which were thrown overboard
revent the ruffians taking them. The officers
to boat made no objection to this proceeding,
flowed his passengers, whom he was bound by
will bone to protect, to be insulted and their prop-

imong whom were some of Buford's men, had of the boat, standing at the gang-way, al-

The Protestant Episcopal Church has managed to escape all agitation on the Slavery question, except what Judge Jay and a few faithful associates have been able to produce in the annual theological assemblies of that church. But by the following, from the Philadelpia Bulctin, we learn that Mr. Tyng, of that city, has had

be expected. The only regret they expressed whs, that a great work was to be accomplished, and their assistance was needed out of the camp. Until my arrival in Kansas, I never could realize the bravery, perseverance, forbearance, patience and courage of the herost of the Revolution. The Free State people in Kansas will equal those of the Revolution, both men and women. I never saw such a set of people. Their motis, Liberty or Death—fearless beyond belief, and all for the cause of freedom. Every man, woman and child, are ready to lay down their life for freedom in Kansas. Our Eastern people have no idea of the wrongs, insults, cold-blooded murders that have been perpetuated in this territory by 'border reffinss,' 'Bu ford's men,' and others in the employ of pro-slavery people. No person or property is safe that passes through Missouri. The freedom of speech and the freedom of travel are prohibited. It matters not from what free State one halls—he is considered a 'd—d abolitionist' and a 'd—d Yankee,' and he must die, or go home to a free State, or take an oath to support slavery. Missourians will tell you there is no danger in travelling in Missouri, and that all the trouble is overleading in Missouri, and that all the trouble is overleading. Fearing immortal souls (who were made for heaven) for bondage, when Dr. Casper Morris, formerly a church-wardeus, entered his solemn protest against the desceration of the place and the day by such services. The preacher continued his discourse without noticing the introduction of such topics into the pulpit, as well as from the circumstance that the Rector, since his connection with this parish, has generally preserved silence on questions having the most remote allusion to public affairs. The minister, having selected an appropriate text, briefly gave his reasons for introducing the subject into the pulpit, and the Rector, since his connection with this parish, has generally preserved silence on questions having the Rector, since his connection with this Rector, since his

ner has sent two companies there. You will be furnished with an early account.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 1, 1856.

The PRISONERS IN CHAINS RELEASED!

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, June 28, 1856.

To the Editor of the Missouri Democrat:

On Saturday last, a company of five men came into our city from Teoumseh, where they had been confined for some time as prisoners. They were exputred by the dragoons on about the 27th of last month, near Osswattime; their arms were taken from them, chains put upon their ankles, and driven thirty miles under a hot sun with the irons upon them, in front of the troops mounted on borses. They were hurried along on foot all day, without time being allowed for them described his sufferings on that very warm day as horrible. At other times they were treated very well. The dragoons were under the command of Lieutenant Iverson, a rabid pro-slavery man, who has no sympath; for free State men in his power. They were discharged, as not seen the first limbs for nearly four weeks, and when brought before Judge Cato they were discharged, as not the first limbs for nearly four weeks, and when brought before Judge Cato they were discharged, as not the first limbs for nearly four weeks, and when brought before Judge Cato they were discharged, as not the first limbs for nearly four weeks, and when brought before Judge Cato they were discharged, as not the first limbs for nearly four weeks, and when brought before Judge Cato they were discharged, as not the first limbs for nearly four weeks, and when brought before Judge Cato they were discharged, as not the first limbs for nearly four weeks, and when brought before Judge Cato they were discharged. The former was released on bail, and arrived here this morning.—

The Rev. Dudley Akins Tyng is a son of the Rector of the District of Columbia. Mr. Tyng received his placed in the District of the distinct of the district of the city, and yesterday afternoon left Washington by the cells and the action of the triple and the control of the city of the cate of the p

truthfully, without interruption. In 1837 and 1838, the Vestry of the Epiphany opposed the use of the church for Temperance Lectures. The Vestry are of the old fogy school—the Rector is decidedly a man of more vital and active character.

THE LIBERATOR.

VOTE ON THE EXPULSION OF P. S. BROOKS.

U. S. House of Representatives, July 15. Mr. Brooks rose to a question of privilege, saying that the rights of his constituents and the rights of members had been violated by the action of the House. [Referring to the vote taken for his expulsion, 121 to 95.

Mr. Giddings—I wish to know what the question of

privilege is,
Mr. Brooks—I will state it.
Mr. Dunn (Ind.)—I ask the unanimous consent of
Mr. Dunn (Ind.)—I ask the unanimous consent of the House, that the gentleman from South Carolina be

heard.

Mr. Giddings—For one, I shall give no such consent.
I object to anything but order from that gentleman.
The Speaker—The gentleman from South Carolina states that he rises to a privileged question.
Mr. Dunn (Ind.)—I trust that the House will enter-

Mr. Nichols (Ohio)—Delicacy may have prevented the gentleman from speaking heretofore. It is proper he should be heard now. I protest, in the name of truth and justice, against keeping him silent, if he desires to will follow the same fate.'

\*Slavery, like Saturn, eats up all her children—Kentucky ought to have now three millions of people! Two millions are eaten up already. By and by, the balance will follow the same fate.'

and justice, against keeping him silent, if he desires to speak.

Mr. Eastis (La.)—It would be a gross violation of courtesy and decency to deprive him of the privilege.

Mr. Florence (Pena.)—The gentleman from South Carolina had risen, and was stating his question without objection. It was not in order for Mr. Giddings to object to his proceeding.

The Speaker—It was competent for the gentleman from Ohio to raise a point of order.

Mr. Giddings—We have voted and done our duty, and ought not to listen to a speech out of order.

Mr. Campbell (of Ohio.) earnestly appealed to Mr. Giddings to withdraw his objection. Mr. Brooks, he said, ought to be heard, as he was vitally interested.

Mr. Comins (of Mass.) likewise appealed to Mr. Giddings to withdraw his objection.

Mr. Giddings yielded only on the ground to satisfy

Mr. Bailey, the brave and self-sacrificing pro-

my power. Let me tell the gentleman from New Jersesy, that expressly to prevent taking life I used an ordinary cane, presented by a friend in Baltimore. I went to the Senate deliberately. I hesitated whether should use a horsewhip or a cowhide, but knowing that the strength of the Senate deliberately. I hesitated whether is superior to mine, I thought he might wrest it from me. If he had done that, I should have regretted it for the rest of my life.

A Voice—He would have killed him.

At Brooks, resuming, said—Ten days ago, foreseing what the action of the House would be, my resignation was put into the hands of the Governor of South Carolina. Mr. Brooks replied to several members who had said hard things of him, including Mr. Comins, quoting the remark that 'Massachusetts would take her own time for the remedy;' but he would never plead the statute of limitations against the law of that State. He quoted from Mr. Woodruff's speech, so strongly con-

In his judgment, the cock that crows, and will not fight, is despised even by hens and pullets. (Laughter.) Alluding to the remark of James Watson Webb, which had been quoted, that the act of assault deserved death on the spot, he said, if those who endoreed that sentiment wished to play the game of chivalry, let them, with their whole Republican crew, come and take the life which they say is forfeited. If his opponents were satisfied with the present state of the case, he was. He returned his thanks to his friends, especially to good Northern Democrats, and gentlemen who had the manhood to stand by him, not forgetting John Scott Harrison. Some gentlemen, he believed, had voted against him, contrary to their wishes, but were operated upon by outside pressure, and spoke in commendation of those who gave their votes without indulging in vilification.

He concluded by saying: 'Mr. Speaker—I announce the concluded by saying: 'Mr. Speaker—I announce of the concluded by saying: 'Mr. Speaker—I anno

He concluded by saying: 'Mr. Speaker—I announce to you, and to the House, I am no longer a member of the thirty fourth Congress' the thirty-fourth Congress.'

Confusion, hisses, and applause followed, during

It was a long time before order was restored.

Washington, July 7, 1856.

Mr. Sumner on Saturday returned from Mr. Blair's to the city, and yesterday afternoon left Washington for some quiet retreat between here and Philadelphia. He is certainly in worse health now than in the first week after the assault. His flesh has fallen off, and his mascular and nervous system appears most seriously impaired. Instead of the active, vigorous movement, the long, ranid stride that formerly belonged to ment, the long, rapid stride that formerly belonged to him, he now has the tottering step and the general feebleness of a man of ninery. He is only comfortable when lying on his bed. Since the healing of his wounds, his friends have been much concerned by an occasional

'EDITORIAL JOTTINGS,' is the heading of a column in each number of the Newport (Ky.) Daily News As a sample of the spirit of this paper, the only daily in Kentucky out of Louisville, and which for seven years has stood boldly battling against slavery, we extract a few paragraphs :--

'If there is a God, we had better be conforming our actions to the standard of Right. If there is no God, Justice is the best thing we can set up in his place, for the safety and happiness of the race.'

'Of all governments on earth, slave States are the weakest. The loss of a single battle before Syracuse destroyed the liberties of Athens.' 'The slaveholders asking to extend slavery, is as ab-

surd as one begging his neighbor to allow him the cholera.' 'The letter of Josiah Quincy comes like the voice of old Rome upon degenerate Italy.'

'The South claims that slavery is a 'paternal' in-stitution; we object not so much to the paternity as the selling of the children!'

dings to withdraw his objection.

Mr. Giddings yielded only on the ground to satisfy

Mr. Bailey, the brave and self-sacrificing prois friends.

(Members now crowded around Mr. Brooks, and innessely interested spectators in the galleries leaned over Boston, anxious to obtain such pecuniary aid as the

Mr. Giddings yielded only on the ground to sailsy his friends. (Members now erounded around Mr. Brooks, and in tensely interested spectators in the galleries leaned over Mr. Brooks said Mr. Sammer uttered a shander on his State and when the sail of the sail

galleries, I desire them to be quiet. He then continued:

If I desired to kill the Senator from Massachusetts, why did I not do it? You all admit that I had it in Arkansas, of more patriotism than brains, has presented my power. Let me tell the gentleman from New Jer- to Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, a big Ar

had said hard things of him, including Mr. Comins, quoting the remark that 'Massachusetts would take her own time for the remedy;' but he would never plead the statute of limitations against the law of that State. He quoted from Mr. Woodruff's speech, so strongly condemnatory of his conduct, saying he thought a gentleman uttering such sentiments a foeman worthy of his steel, and related in the language of his friend, Colonel Savage, how Mr. Woodruff declined meeting Mr. Brooks in the manner recognised by gentlemen. (The narration caused laughter.) He said to Mr. Woodruff—'Go, little wretch; there is room enough in the world for you and me.'

In his judgment, the cock that crows, and will not fight, is despised even by hens and pullets. (Laughter.) Alluding to the remark of Janes Watson Webb,

ANTI-SLAVERY PAIR IN ABINGTON. Confusion, hisses, and applause followed, during hich Mr. Brooks retired.

Mr. Caruthers said, if he had been present, he should friends in Abington, desire to call the attention of the

have voted against expulsion, believing that no offence friends of freedom in this and neighboring towns, to a to the House had been committed. FAIR, which they propose to hold the second week in September, in the Manamouskeagin Hall, at East Abs ington, in aid of the Massachusetts A. S. Society. We therefore earnestly entreat all who have a heart

to pulsate in sympathy for the wronged and outraged of this work by your counsel and such material assist and ance as your hearts may prompt, and your means allow All donations of money, useful or fancy articles, chil-

dren's clothing,-in short, anything saleable, will be

M. RANDALL, North Abington, Mass. Donations for the above object may be forwarded to either of the undersigned, as shall best suit the con-

venience of the donors. EMELINE M. RANDALL, BETSY SHAW, ANNA D. FORD, BETSY LOUD, SARAH FOED. SALLY H. POOL, HARRIET L. RANDALL, ELLEN POOL, AUGUSTA M. DYER, ANANDA G. LOWELL, ABIGAIL N. ARNOLD, HANNAH SHAW,

HARRIET LINCOLN, LUCY J. WHITING

ONE HUNDRED ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS. The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Sia-

very Society have projected, and with the aid of Auxiliary Societies propose to hold, during the ensuing season, a series of ONE HUNDRED CONVENTIONS. These Conventions will be held in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, &c., - wherever, indeed, opportunity and means will allow. The Committee carnestly invoke the co-operation of the members of the Society, and of all Friends of Freedom and Humanity, in every part of the land, their sympathy and their contributions, that these Conventions may be rendered in the highest degree effective, and the presage of the near approach of the perfect triumph of Liberty.

The series, which has already been commenced, will be continued as follows :

PROVIDENCE, R. I. -- An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held in the city of Providence, on Sunday, July 20th, at usual hours of meeting; to be attended by Parker Pillsburk and Joseph A. Howland, Agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

MIDDLESEX CO. ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The Annual Meeting of the Middlesex County Asti-Slavery Society will be held at READING, in LYCKEM HALL, on Sunday, July 20th, at the usual hours of meeting, morning, afternoon, and evening. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, CHARLES L. REMOND, and oth-

er speakers, will be present.

The members of the Society and residents of neigh-

boring towns are earnestly requested to attend as above.
WILLIAM WHITING, President. CHARLES BOWERS, Secretary.

To ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Massa-chusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will speak in the Uni-tarian meeting-house in NORTON, on Sunday next, July 20th, morning and afternoon

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., General Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will speak on American Slavery, and the Duty of Northern Men in relation to it, in NORTHBORO', on Sunday, July 20, afternoon and evening.

EF LOWELL.—An Anti-Slavery Convention, for the city of Lowell and vicinity, will be held in that city, on Sunday, July 27, commencing at the usual hour of morning meeting. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, PARKER PILISBURY, and other speakers will attend. All friends of freedom are especially invited to be present.

WORCESTER COUNTY (SOUTH) A. S. SO-CIETY.—A quarterly meeting of the Worcester Co. South Division Anti-Slavery Society will be held in BROOKFIELD, on Saturday evening and Sunda, July 26th and 27th, commencing at 7. P. M., of Saturday. On Sunday, the meetings will be held in the Unitarian meeting-house.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., ANDREW T. Foss, and CHARLES C.

BUBLEIGH are expected as speakers on the occasion.

And all persons in Brookfield and vicinity, who desire EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, Pres. the triumph of true freedom, are invited to attend.

All communications for the undersigned, until rther notice, should be sent to Leicester, Mass.

SAMUEL MAY, Ju.,

General Agent Mass. Anti-Slavery Society.

A COLORED BOY, nearly 12 years old, wishes a place upon a farm. Apply to R. F. Wallout, 21 Cornhill.

COLORED DOMESTICS IN DEMAND.—Several excellent situations in families in adjacent towns can be secured by immediate application to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

LOOK AT THIS! Two young colored men, well qualified, desire situa-

ons as clerks.

A colored apprentice wanted in an engraving estab-

A man and his wife wanted to take charge of a farm and dwelling-house.

Please make immediate application to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

MARRIED-In Brooklyn, Ct., by Rev. Mr. De Nornandy, Mr. EDWIN SCARBOROUGH to Mrs. CAROLINE SCARBOROUGH.

DIED-In West Brookfield, July 10, ELIZABETH G. Henshaw, wife of Josian Henshaw, aged 66 years [An obituary notice next week.]



THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL J to the science of human nature. It aims to teach man his powers, duties, and relations; how to make the most of himself, and thus secure the highest mental and physical well-being.

and physical well-being.

Phactical Phrenology, or how to read character, Self-Improvement, Home Education, Government, Selection of Pursuits, Choice of Apprentices, Clerks, Partners in Business, or Companions for Life, will be clearly set forth. Biography, with Portraits, Mechanism, Agriculture and Horticulture, with Engravings, will make the Journal an interesting and valuable family guide and companion to all readers.

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year: Five Copies, \$4.00; Ten Copies, \$7.00; Twen-ty Copies, \$10.00. Now is the time to subscribe. Please address FOWLER AND WELLS, July 4.4t 808 Broadway, New York.

Hopedale Home School.

THE next Quarter of this Iostitution, established and A operating with the sanction of the Hopedale Com-munity, will commence on Thursday, July 24th. For particular information, please address either of the Principals, at Hopedale, Milford, Mass.

WILLIAM S. HAYWOOD, ABBIE S. HAYWOOD, Principals.

A MUSEMENTS—THEIR USES AND ABUSES:

A Testimony of the Progressive Friends. A tract of 16 pages, sanctioned by the Pennsylvania Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends, and by the Waterloo (N. Y.) Yearly Meeting of Friends of Human Progress. For sale at the Anti-Slavery Offices in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. Price 3 cents single; 50 copies for \$1. This tract treats upon the subject of amusements in a very admirable manner, and is deserving of the widest circulation. the widest circulation.

## HAIR DOCTRESS.

MADAME CARTEAUX having, by a long course of study and practical investigation, made herself acquainted with the various diseases incidental to the Hair and Scalp, would now inform the public of Boston and vicinity, that she trusts she is prepared to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor her with their patronage, and warrant a cure in nine cases out r patronage, and warrant a cure in nine cases out

Having recently removed from 284 to 365 Washing-

Having recently removed from 284 to 305 Washington street, where she has a superior suit of rooms, she now advertises a separate room for Hair Dying, also an improvement in that branch, and Champooing.

Madame C. keeps constantly on hand, her celebrated Hair Restorative and Oils, which will not only prevent the hair from falling off, but cause new hair to grow. They are held in the highest estimation by all who have used them.

Madame C's references are from the first people in this and neighboring cities, by whom she has been liberally patronised since the offer of her services to the public April 4

A. J. GROVER.

Counsellor at Law-Land and Collecting Agency, EARLVILLE, Lasalle County, Illinois.

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N. B. Particular attention paid to collecting for
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Taxes, buying and selling Lands, &c. &c.
Earlville, Ill., July 2

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For the Liberator.

A VOICE FROM NEW ENGLAND TO THE SETTLERS IN KANSAS. BY J. COLLINS.

Freemen ! shall the blighting curse Slavery flings upon our land, Doom to endless toil a race Groaning 'neath th' oppressor's hand? Shall each sunny hill and vale.

In the fair and fertile West, Echo with the piercing wail, Wrung from many a sable breast? Shall the birth-right of the free,

Now in chains and fetters pine-And from rolling sea to sea, Tell Columbia's sad decline? Hark ! upon th' Atlantic shore,

Where the pilgrim feet once trod, Rising, like the ocean rear, Cries for freedom and for God ! · Plymouth rock may wear away,

Washed by the unceasing wave ; Bunker's pile to dust decay, Slowly, o'er the martyr's grave; ' Every mount, and hill, and stream, Hallowed in a nation's eyes, Lie forgotten like a dream

When the morning beams arise; . But the free-born spirit still Breathes within our inmost veins-Still asserts th' untrammell'd will, Spite of Slavery's whips and chains.

· From our rude and rocky shore, From each snow-crowned mountain height, In their strength shall thousands pour To maintain a nation's right.

'Though the tyrant-master bend Down to earth the hopeless slave, And his boasted right defend From the cradle to the grave ;

Though the statesmen of our age Recreant prove to truth and fame, Darkening our historic page With the record of their shame

Let each true New England son Shout the watchword of the free-Onward ! till the fight be won ! Onward !- Death or Liberty !

When, by Southern breezes fanned, Words of proud and angry tone Claim a wide-spread virgin land, As a home for Slavery's own;

'Mid the threatenings of the storm, Be it ours to ward the blow, While from patriot bosoms warm, Echoes wide the answer-NO !"

From the Worcester Spy. LET THE UNION SLIDE-WHEN. Fogies may raise their hands, and roll their eyes, And Slavery's minions pale with fright, And politicians call it most unwise For North and South to disunite ; Yet greatly as the compact has been blest, Great as the blessings which abide, Ere Slavery shall control it, 'twill be best To let this glorious Union slide.

'Tis pleasanter for you to have two eyes, Than with but one to grope about ; Yet, if thine eye offend, 'twas Christ's advice To pluck the plaguing optic out : 'Tis better, with a single orb of light, To find thy way to regions higher, Than 'tis in double vision to delight, And enter everlasting fire.

To walk with comfort in this restless land. Two feet are surely but enough : Yet, if thy foot offend, 'twas Christ's command To cut the pestering pedal off; 'Tis better for thee, with a single peg, To travel to the world above, Than to be aided by the other leg. And down to endless ruin rove.

So is it good for North and South to blend, If both in righteousness abide; u t wiser is it, if the South offend, To let this glorious Union 'slide' The path to liberty that leads, Than 'tis with thirty to go downwards to

The yawning hell where Slavery speeds.

## LIBERTY.

There is a spirit working in the world, Like to a silent, subterranean fire : Yet, ever and anon, some monarch, hurled Aghast and pale, attests its fearful ire. The dungeoned nations now once more respire The keen and stirring air of Liberty : The struggling giant wakes, and feels he's free. By Delphi's fountain cave, that ancient choir Resume their song ; the Greek astonished hears, And the old altar of his worship rears. Sound on, fair sisters ! sound your boldest lyre. Peal your old harmonies as from the spheres ! Unto strange gods too long we've bent the knee, The trembling mind, too long and patiently.

## SUMMER.

BY HON. MRS. NORTON. This is the time of shadows and of flowers. When roads gleam white for many a winding mile When gentle breezes fan the lazy hours, And balmy rest repays the time of toil-When purple hues and shifting beams beguile The tedious sameness of the heath-grown moor-When the old grandsire sees, with placid smile, The sun-burnt children frolic round his door, And trellised roses deck the cottage of the poor.

The time of pleasant evenings, when the moon Rises accompanied by a single star, And rivals e'en the brilliant Summer noon, In the clear radiance which she pours afar-No stormy winds her hour of peace to mar, Or stir the fleecy clouds which melt away Reneath the wheels of her illumined car : While many a river trembles in her ray, And silver gleams the sands round many an ocean bay

Oh, the full heart lies hushed, afraid to beat In the deep absence of all other sound; And home is sought with loath and lingering feet, As though that shining tract of fairy ground, Once left and lost, might never more be found ; And happy seems the life that gypsies lead, Who make their nests where mossy banks abound, In nooks where unplucked wild flowers shed their seed

A canvass-spreading tent the only roof they need !

## SUMMER.

Then came the jolly Summer, being dight In a thin silken cossack, colored green, That was unlined all to be more light, And on his head a garland well becene He wore, from which, as he had chaffod been, The sweat did drop, and in his hand he bore A bow and shafts, as he in forest green Had hunted late the libbard or the boar, And now would bathe his limbs, with labor, h

### THE LIBERATOR.

SPEECH OF J. B. SWASEY, ESQ. At the Anti-Slavery Meeting at Framingham, July 4th, 1856.

PHONOGRAPHICALLY REPORTED BY J. M. W. TERRINTON.

MR. CHATRMAN:

ther on the great question, so comprehensive and entirely reliable are all the statements made by our friend Mr. Chairman, I will speak but a few words more did indeed peril every thing for what they deemed to that the duty of every true man is now to take the lieved to be the rights of America; when they, with a marks, Mr. Swasey declined further speaking.] gallantry which I wish we could begin to equal, threw themselves into the breach, irrespective of all consequences, that was an act which, as men, we must all honor and venerate. If to-day the men of Massachuyet have done nothing worthy of the language? Our fathers talked, as no other than men of Massachusetts could have talked; but they acted consistently with

In Boston, it seems peculiarly fitting to the city authorities that this day should be celebrated with more than usual eclat, and the City Hall is embellished with various ornaments and mottoes. Among them I read last evening, on the left facade of the building, this- 'Right and justice, the safeguards of the Republic.' Is there any thing in language more severely of the old Abbeys of that country, destroyed by comironical than that? . Right and justice, the safeguards of the Republic'! Then again we had, in another thought of you and of this country that day, and I felt place, in very large characters-' Liberty and Union.' Then again, 'The Constitution and the laws ;' and last of all, in great characters, to wind off a sounding periof all, in great characters, to refer to a superior of all, in great characters, to refer to a superior of all, in great characters, to refer to a superior of all, in great characters, to refer to a superior of all, in great characters, to refer to a superior of all, in great characters, to refer to a superior of all, in great characters, to refer to a superior of all, in great characters, to refer to a superior of a s ness Mr. Sumner! Witness the flames of Kansas! Witness the attempt of Massachusetts to vindicate the right when she sent Mr. Hoar to Charleston ! Witness the vessels of Massachusetts seized, perhaps at this moment, by an armed force from Virginia, and compelled to pay tiquity as being scattered with the wrecks of departed a large sum, not for having slaves on board, but because somebody saw fit to search them! Witness the annihilation of the freedom of the press and of speech in one half of the land, and the utter want of security. under the Constitution and the laws, where slavery is concerned ! And yet in Boston to-day, as if to insult mankind, we have these mottoes emblazoned in the face of day :- Right and justice, the safeguards of the Republic ! '- Constitutional liberty protected by law !' Mr. Chairman, we have just come to that point at

were satisfied with the forms of a Republic, and a horse

ally she has a right to do. I put it to you, sir, that spot on which the eyes of the mourning prophets and disthat is a fact, and that, if the citizens of Massachusetts appointed apostles may fasten, let it be among the Abo test against that Senate passing a single vote, until ivy, that wraps the ruins of the old world. that that assassin Brooks still sits in the House of Rep- deleterious to the anti-slavery cause. Suppose so Constitution was adopted, after a great deal of trouble, from a kind of anti-slavery soil, and its origin was ant willed to do in Congress ; and certain amendments were slave ; but it has ended with ignoring the cause sured, that if they would sign the proposed articles, question of slavery on the soil of America. setts; and with that log-rolling, they contrived to get that has no respect whatever to the millions of suffer cester, and all the agricultural counties, gave two or where it was before the repeal of the Missouri restrict three to one against it, and it was only carried by the tion; and, surely, no political party ever yet has don sea-board, the commercial towns. Such was the fact; quite what it proposed to do. What, then, is to be exand could we go further, we should find that these sea-board towns had a direct pecuniary interest in the vote it will not? Where does it leave us? where does it which they threw, because they had large claims leave the slaves? We ought to say, I think, that that against the country, and therefore had a direct interest party, wherever it was in the beginning, has been de in establishing a government, so that those debts might clining, descending, until surely there is but one lower

States? Why, air, as they say out West, she is ' no-

Well, the cause is simply this: that Massachusetts, mistake, and give a degree of importance to political for the purposes of trade, in the hope of making money by commerce, and in her desire to build up a great Re-they deserve less than ever before, by paying so much No where in history can you find any constitution that has put slavery into legal existence by organic act, ex-I confess to a great feeling of embarrassment in attempting, at this time, to address the meeting. I have | 17, and for purposes of selfish aggrandizement; and this

who has just sat down. But, after all, on the subject This is the first time I ever came out, on the Fourth of which we particularly regard at this time, much pre- July, and seemed to take a stand against the Constituparation seems to be unnecessary. If we be sincere in the Union. God knows that, in common with this cause, our hearts must be full of many things relation seems to be unnecessary. If we be sincere in the Union. God knows that, in common with the union of the Union tive to the general discussion. For myself, I feel that, had respect and reverence, it was the Union. I did befor one, we are called upon, all of us who would be true lieve that the Union would really perpetuate the blessmen, to utter a true word, irrespective of consequences, ings of liberty. I did believe that under it, notwith-in regard to the great question of the day. Our lives standing the difficulties with regard to the slave queswill be short ; our bones will fill nameless graves ; and, tion, we should go on prospering, not only materially, sir, in talking of our fathers, who, of all the countless but morally, and that the slave question would find an multitudes who have gone down to the silence of the issue. In the old times, I was what was called an antitomb, live? What names can stir us to a feeling which slavery Whig. But, Mr. President, it has come to my arouses us to noble action? The names of those, and mind like a conviction, that it is utterly in vain to hope those only, who have been true to their convictions that we can live under such a government as this, with of duty, irrespective of consequences. Why, sir, our professions, and with our pretended love of freedom this day, celebrated with so much unmeaning noise, and right. Why, the thing is impossible. There canwith so little appreciation of the real principles which not, in the nature of things, be any Union between the ought to be illustrated in the celebration,-this day principles of liberty and slavery. There never has been is yet valuable for one thing, and one thing only ; that any Union, except by the subjugation of the principles it does indeed show to us the great example of men who of liberty to those of despotism. For one, sir, I believe be the right. When our ancestors, eighty years ago, ground of secession. [In consequence of the din of can-pledged life and honor in vindication of what they be-non and the ringing of bells, at this stage of his re-

### SPEECH OF PARKER PILLSBURY.

My FRIENDS-This day is one we have often observed setts could be as unselfish, if to-day they were as ready thing specially new. The voices round about us [allud in a similar manner, and it is impossible to say any to act upon the appreciation of a principle, and to regard whatever that principle exacted as a thing to be done at all hazards, how long should we go on submit standard of the American character, which I believe. standard of the American character, which, I believe, ting, and submitting, and submitting, to what we all complain of as usurpation and wrong, injustice and that retains about a more properties. It is now, generally, to sacrifice sense to sound. And complain of as usurpation and wrong, injustice and that pertains about as much to one department of so-fraud? Why, sir, is it not most unmanly that we men of Massachusetts have been so many years complaining, whining, like children, about the injustice of the South, and the usurpations of the government, and the South, and the usurpations of the government, and the insults put upon our ambassadors and Senators, and I have heard some religious people say, with regard to their minister. They say, perhaps, he spoke pretty well; but then, he did not have that 'blessed tone they so much admire! To-day, we only want the blessed tone,' and we are having it outside people appreciate and desire. They are satisfied, and perhaps we should be reconciled.

A year ago to-day, I was standing among some of the grandest ruins of Great Britain. I visited, with some of my friends,-and, in so far as you are the friends of the slave, some of your friends, also, -the ruins of one as if you and I were not altogether unlike in our cir cumstances. Both of us were standing among ruins ing, but I did not know that you could admire the ruins on which you looked. It seems to me that it is time now to reckon our country with what we call the wrecked empires of the world. We speak of the shores of annations and empires; and it seems to me our own nation belongs to the same class, and that some other author, who may write, as the French author did, a volume of 'Ruins,' should include this country with the rest-the most deplorable ruin of them all ;-just as we most deeply deplore the beautiful youth who is suddenpeople and old nations to die; but it is a sad event when youth is untimely cut down and destroyed. Our length which the old Romans had reached, when they were satisfied with the forms of a Republic, and a horse well-grown, and yet not developed and matured, youth, was made Consul. We, to-day, are satisfied with the and we should be reckoned rather with the dead than forms of a Republic, when we are really little better the living. I believe our meeting is somewhat green than slaves. Why, is not Massachusetts, at this moment, a subjugated State, and lying bleeding at the feet ful ivy that grows in Great Britain, grows on the ruins

Senate? Talk of 'Constitutional liberty protected by Mr. Chairman, my friend who spoke before me said law!' Why, sir, what is the theory of the Senate? the sovereignty of Massachusetts has gone. I have said In the Senate, the States are sovereign, by the very that years ago. To me, it is no more true now than terms of the Constitutional compact. There the Sena- seven or ten years back. I was glad to hear it, howevtors are ambassadors from foreign States, and as such, er, from a new voice here to-day. I hope it will be the are they not, even by the usages of barbarous nations, lamentation we shall hear from many voices, until there protected from every form of violence? But yet, Mas. shall go up a wail so loud that it shall drown these cansachusetts to-day, in the person of her Senator and am- non, and the lesser voices of smaller metal that flank bassador, is conquered, subjugated at the feet of the them round about on every hand. It seems to me ap-Slave Power, and she cannot vote or speak on questions propriate that those who can observe this day properly and that concern the welfare of the country, as constitution- rightly, should observe it. If there may be any green to-day had the spirit of their fathers, they would pro- litionists; but, I fancy, we are only like the kindly

CHARLES SUMMER can sit again in the Senate. (Cheers.) While I was away, there was only one thing that If he were taken away by the hand of God, we should troubled me, so far as the anti-slavery movement went, submit; but if one Senator can be taken away from his and that was, that we should make so much of what applace by force, may not two or three? And if even one peared to me very trifling events. Our friend (Mr. can be stricken down, is it not an invasion of the Con- Swasey) alluded to the Republican party; we are constitutional rights of the people? On some close stantly alluding to the Republican party, if any such question, an important matter might be determined party there be in the political world; but I think we against us, for want of that one vote. I say, Massa- deceive ourselves and the world, by these favorable aschusetts, like Kansas, has been subjugated to the Slave surances to that party. Not that I would by any means Power, and the men of Massachusetts meet and resolve, withhold the just meed of praise for every brave word just as they did in the case of Texas. O, God! how spoken and every manly deed done; but I think our very much Massachusetts has resolved! O, God! how little commendations give an air of importance to these moveshe has done! Why, sir, we have almost forgotten ments that are exceedingly unfortunate, not to say resentatives. We have almost forgotten that sixty- free-soil man does, once in a while, speak kindly-it is eight Southern members of Congress voted against even nothing to us. The best free-soil men have no kind of a Committee of Inquiry. And yet Massachusetts allows appreciation of the anti-slavery movement ; if they had, her representatives to sit upon the same floor, and take they would not be where they are. Why commend part in the same discussions, and vote on the same CHARLES SUMNER? I will not say he did not do well ; questions, with these men who deny to her her Con- but I think we clothe him and his party with an importstitutional rights! Where are the spirit and sovereignty ance that does not at all attach to them, and I think we of Massachusetts? We have neither sovereignty nor weaken our own strength, and somewhat retard the litspirit. The sovereignty of the State has disappeared the progress we might make, by giving an air of imbeneath the heel of the Slave Despotism. Massachu- portance to the most unimportant events that can pos setts has become a mere municipality. She has neither sibly be conceived. What can the Republican party do power nor influence in the government. When the towards rescuing this country from its present condi-Convention met at Boston to decide the question of tion? It does not propose to redeem the slaves-no, adopting the Constitution of the United States, that not a single slave. The germ of the party sprang up by a majority of only nineteen out of three hundred and slavery ; it demanded the immediate and unconditional fifty-five. That majority was obtained-how? John emancipation of every slave-not the slaves in the ter-Hancock declared that Massachusetts could do what she ritories or in the District of Columbia, but of every brought forward, and the objecting members were as- of the slave altogether. It does not recognize the they would be carried by the mere weight of Massachu- is but one anti-slavery plank in its platform, and a vote accepting the United States Constitution. Wor- ing slaves. It only proposes to put the country back

be paid. But where is Massachusetts to-day among the deep into which it can plunge, and that is, the absolut

States? Why, air, as they say out West, she is 'no- ignoring of the whole question of slavery altogether where;' she is without influence, she is without power. While these things are so, I think we ourselves make

public, based on property, shook hands with the South, attention to them. For my own part, I feel as if we ford at 10 o'clock this morning, to answer to the and agreed that slavery should exist there. The Constitution of the United States did, for the first time in history, distinctly recognize slavery as a legal thing.

The District Attorney appeared for the United States and a legal thing. tions the tendency and result of which may be, to weaken our own hands; for we have those constantly with
us, such as were found in the apostolic age, who may
be denominated weak in the faith, and who want only
a smile of recognition of political action from the Abolitionists to plunge it it, and to their ruin. It is on that been so much busied in my affairs, that I have had no opportunity to arrange in my mind any thing worthy of your attention; and I feel especially embarrassed, after the comprehensive and able statements of the last speaker, (Mr. Garrison,) to provide any thing further on the great question, so comprehensive and entire
a smile of recognition of political action from the Abolitic that I had passed between him and Mr. Sumner, dated Silver Spring, June to purposes of seinsin aggrandizement; and this introduction of slavery into the organic, fundamental to introduction of slavery into the organic fundamental to such that I had passed between him and Mr. Sumner, and the pla

> course and character of our churches and the old political parties; so that what we have to do to-day, is to rescue the conscience and heart of the people from that spirit of compromise which goes into the Republican and reiterating his desire not to take any part in party, and is satisfied. Now this, I think, is true: if the Republican party is useful at all, it is useful as an agitating instrumentality, as a stirrer up of the country, and while it is out of rower it works in the results. Wm. Y. Leader, James W. Simonston, the Hon. country, and while it is out of power, it works in that way. While the election of Mr. Banks was pending in Congress, the party was active, was alive; but the moment he was elected, then what came? What kind of same as that elicited before the Congressional Coma Clerk was appointed? What kind of Committees mittee. Senator Benjamin testified to Sumner's speech were appointed? What Congress has more dishonored itself by subserviency to the Slave Power than this Senator Toombs, while on the stand, at the re-Congress? And with such a platform as the Republiquest of the counsel for the defence, read from the can party has constructed, what could be more unfortunate, so far as the agitation of the country is contunate, so far as the agitation of the country is contunate, so far as the agitation of the country is contunate, so far as the agitation of the country is concerned, than the triumph of that party, inasmuch as it would result in such consequences as have always followed whenever the party has succeeded in any least followed whenever the party has succeeded in any local as follows: election? On the other hand, if Mr. Buchanan should elected, the aggressions of slavery would go on; then the agitation would go on; and it seems to me that what we have to do is to reize the present condition of the country, stir up the people, and turn the popular excitement to our account, not to that of Republicanism. The work to be done in our country is continually to rouse up, influence, inspire the people; and it is on that account I would show present to answer whether or not his speech, which libelled my State and blood, was printed before its delivery in the Senate. I go not that account I would still adhers as I have seed that the person upon whom the assalt was committed had been present to answer whether or not his speech, which libelled my State and blood, was printed before its delivery in the Senate. I get confident that under oath he could not have is on that account I would still adhere, as I have ever adhered, to the great moral and religious agitation of the subject, letting the Free Soil party as much alone as they let us alone. And suppose we should do that?—did you ever think of it? We fill our papers with their speeches;—which of our speeches gets to the public in the Pree Soil party as the Pree Soil party as to the word. the Free Soil papers? I suspect some of our oldest and bravest men are capable of making addresses and bravest men are capable of making addresses

into their hands, to our own loss. Then we judge a man too much by some one act or 'It would have gratified me had he been com less; but I think we would do well to love Brooks's slaves a little more, (loud applause,) and not forget altogether the millions of victims, who, unlike Mr. Sumner, are not loaded with sympathy and honors, but, on that no extraordinary power of invention is required the other hand, of whom it may be said, most emphatistic to imagine a variety of personal grievances ing things as they are, and calling them by their right best feelings of the better sex, and rew

chusetts, in the Senate, and we joined in applauding er, an intelligent and wholesome public opinio Senator Wilson. But what have been his antecedents? embodied in an intelligent and virtuous jury, tibulation. These men now, at the end of a quarter of a century, find it easy, comparatively, to be Abolitionists; but then I do not think they 'bring forth fruits meet for repentance.' I do not find any very dishonor! While her character is slandered, and leave the names of those who are its exemplars.—And can it be expected—will it be required—that, with a heart to feel and an arm to strike, I shall patiently hear and ignobly submit while my political virture. friendly recognition of our movement in the Republican papers, religious or political. It is not very long since I saw in one of the principal religious organs, the noble leader of our movement (Mr. Garrison) described, with leader of our movement (Mr. Garrison) described, with friendly recognition of our movement in the Republican her reputation libelled? through our help many of them succeeded in the Buffalo platform times, and they will now. But what became of those men who supported the Buffalo platform;

Judge Crawford proceeded to give the following decame of those men who supported the Buffalo platform?

I think at that time they gave Martin Van Buren 270,
'As this matter will be within a short time the subact of my life, for I should fear that some one very good act might be taken, and then I should be thought better of than I deserve, or else that some extremely bad act would be taken, and then I fear I might be underrated would be taken, and then I fear I might be underrated \$\circ{\circ}{\circ}\$ \circ \circ \circ}\$ would be taken, and then I fear I might be underrated \$300.

even by my best friends and worst foes both. ms to me, Mr. Chairman, it would be well for THE BROOKS FINE. The National Intelligence us not to allow our sympathy for CHARLES SUMMER,—I speaks as follows of Judge Crawford's judgment, know that it is honorable and complimentary to human in regard to Brooks's assault upon Mr. Summer : know that it is honorable and complimentary to human nature, that it rises at such a time, like the ocean in a storm, to flood tide,—but I think it would be well for us not to allow that sympathy by and by to turn and deluge ourselves. It is on that account I have felt obliged to make the few remarks I have; and I think I may surely say, in sitting down, that what I have said has come rather from the heart than from the head.

From the Washington Star, July 9th. THE ASSAULT UPON MR. SUMNER.

nothing to hope, nothing to expect from them; we may his health would permit him to appear, and if he have much at stake, and may lose much.

I do not love controversy well enough to be unnecesdence hefwe the Have Committee a letter from I do not love controversy well enough to be unnecessarily provoking a quarrel or discussion with any one; but I think our work is just what it would be, if there were no such thing as political action or a political party. Our work is to redeem the heart and conscience of the country; and we have to rescue that heart and that conscience from the spirit of compromise which leads to Republicanism, not to Whiggery or Democracy. Every body must, it seems to me, see that if there beany argument in support of the doctor trine of 'total depravity,' it is to be found in the course and character of our churches and the old political would proceed on the 8th of July, at the trial would proceed on the 8th of July, at dence before the House Committee; a letter from

May it please your Honor : May I be permitted the Free Soil papers? I suspect some of our oldes and bravest men are capable of making addresses worthy of being read by the Free Soil party. When in his testimony before the Investigating Commithave the papers of that party given us their readers? tee, and which is as follows:

They ignore us altogether; and I think the best we They ignore us altogether; and I think the best we could do would be to ignore them; for by the recognition of them, so continually as we do, we are playing into their hands, to our own loss.

"While these words were passing from his (my) lips, he commenced a succession of blows with a heavy cane on my bare head, by the first of which I was stunned so as to lose sight."

Then we judge a man too much by some one act or each. Charles Sunner made a brave speech, and pelled to answer under oath as to the violence of the first blow, which, I aver, was but a tap, and the hand of a ruffian was lifted violently against him, and he was smitten down. Charles Sumner's own conveniently and deliberately absent and on travright hand was lifted against Brooks's slaves, and he el, notwithstanding that but six days ago this case had sworn a few months before, that if the slaves of Preston Brooks should rise upon him, and resist his austion, and the materiality of his testimony; and Preston Brooks should rise upon him, and resist his authority, he would assist in caning those slaves down; and if gutta percha would not do it, the sword and bayonet must. ('Hear, hear.') Now, we have a great deal of sympathy for Mr. Sumner, but he had made a bargain with Preston Brooks against his slaves; and if first time it has been my misfortune to be arraigned by the sum of the court, than to continue in suspense. It is not my purpose to address any evidence in defence. I have already accomplished more than half the journey of life, and this is the first time it has been my misfortune to be arraigned before a precision of the court of this extreme indisposition, and the materiality of his testimon; and yet, with all these disadvantages, I prefer to receive the judgment of the Court, than to continue in suspense. It is not my purpose to address any evidence in defence. I have already accomplished more than half the journey of life, and this is the first time it has been my misfortune to be arraigned. Great Britain—as seems not unlikely just now—comes over and undertakes to free the slaves of the South, Mr. Sumner has sworn that he will aid the slaveholders in preserving the order and the law of the Southern War-found regret that, in discharging a duty imposed saws! Now, our sympathies are not drawn out too much towards Mr. Summer; I would not love him the ment of the gallant people it is my pride and hon-

ment, a subjugated State, and lying bleeding at the feet of the Slave Power? Is not one voice, one vote, taken out of the Senate-House to-day by violence, and Massachusetts deprived of her constitutional rights in the hiding the ruins of our country.

The subjugated State, and lying bleeding at the feet of Tintern Abbey. I look upon our meeting somewhat as the green ivy that is charitably wrapping up and comforter.' ('Hear, hear.') I fear, Mr. Chairman, which the good of society, and even public moralistic of the oppressor there is power; and they have no legal remedy may be had. So also are those cases which the good of society, and even public moralistic of the oppressor there is power; and they have no legal remedy may be had. So also are those cases which the good of society, and even public moralistic of the oppressor there is power; and they have no legal remedy may be had. So also are those cases which the good of society, and even public moralistic of the oppressor there is power; and they have no legal remedy may be had. So also are those cases which the good of society, and even public moralistic of the oppressor there is power; and they have no legal remedy may be had. So also are those cases which the good of society, and even public moralistic of the oppressor there is power; and they have no legal remedy may be had. So also are those cases which the good of society, and even public moralistic of the oppressor there is power; and they have no legal remedy may be had. So also are those cases which the good of society, and even public moralistic of the oppressor there is power; and they have no legal remedy may be had. So also are those cases which the good of society, and even public moralistic of the oppressor there is power. we do not appreciate, all of us, the importance of treat- ter of the law, and yet like considerations will re-The villain who perverts the Then, again, Henry Wilson made a very brave defence of Massachusetts, and of the Senator from Massa-It seems to me that we have a right to judge him by his ways has, and always will, control the law, and life, rather than by one single act. I think it is a historical fact, that he went out of the Free Soil party, when its nominee for Governor, and betrayed the interests of his own party, sold it out to the Know Nothone knows better than yourself, that such a reings;—and, indeed, I do not know of what political proach does not rest upon our jurispradence; for party he has not been a member. Now I do not say even the stern letter of the law touches with tenthis to censure Senator Wilson, but only to call your at- derness the husband who slays in the act the usurthis to censure Senator Wilson, but only to call your at-tention to the fact that we are too much in the habit of judging men by some one word or act. Some of you have been carrying on this anti-slavery warfare for five and twenty years, and I think the course of the Abo-ry nation upon earth as the cardinal political vir-

some others, as a 'degraded infidel.' (Hear, hear.)—

And it is not very long since I saw it stated in another

the mother that bore me. The first political lesson And it is not very long since I saw it stated in another leading Free Soil paper, (the Hartford Courant.) that the Republican party is the white man's party, and the editor says he has no fancy for the African race;—he is willing they should be slaves. That sentiment, I think, is one generally entertained by the great body of the new auxiliaries of the Republican party; and the new auxiliaries of the Republican party is not the new auxiliaries of the Republican party is not the new auxiliaries of the Republican party is not the new auxiliaries of the Republican party is not the new auxiliaries of the Republican party is not new auxiliaries of the Republican party is new auxiliaries of the Republican party is new auxiliaries of the Republican party is new auxiliaries of the Repu wherever Republicanism flourishes, just as in the confidence; that while you, sir, as a magistrate, time of the Buffalo platform, all the broken-down politicians, the disappointed office-seekers, and the entire community public origin distinguishes between ticians, the disappointed office-seekers, and the entire conclave of forgotten and disappointed ones, rush in and crime and honorable resentment, and tolerates the endeavor to make as good a salvage as possible ;--and refuge which men sometimes seek in the magna-

000 odd votes; but, four years after, they could muster only 163,000 for John P. Hale, on a little higher platform. I judge men not by one act, but by their whole should remark on the ovidence adduced, which I lives. I should be sorry to be judged myself by any one could not do without touching on some of the

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of the CATHARTIC PILLS lett me cured by them of the dreadf found me suffering. The first quent doses have entirely rea

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MR. EDITOR—Having in my own family ed LaRoy Sunderland's New Method of Pure Nutrition, (the VITAL FLUID.) without he she desire to give my testimony in its favor b ment of my daughter's case, whose suffer only been mitigated, but I think I may was been with a scrofulous te from a child. For the past set been an invalid, and a great su been an invalid, and a great sufferer from a tion of causes, such as Agne, Asthma, Heads Eyes, Kidney and other Diseases peculiar a Dyspepsia, (the bowels were never regular it Paralysis, Numbness of one side, affecting between the Sour Stomach, and general Nervous Debilty, years past, she had been tormented with Salt covering nearly the whole surface, and which all the old and the new processes of medicine, had begun to despair of her recovery. Finally, lost all confidence in drugs and drugging, last of lost all confidence in drugs and drugging, we put her under the treatment of La Roy author of the 'Nutritive Cure,' and now ( author of the 'Nutritive Cure,' and now (the back skill and kindness) her leproxy is all gone, and his general health is so much improved in all respect, so she, with her husband and a numerous circleof friends she, with her husband and a numerous circleof friends others similarly afflicted may know where to apply for the similarly afflicted may know where to apply for help. One dime, addressed to LAROY SUXDERLAB Boston, Mass. will secure, by return mail, a parable of information, from which Invalids and her his benefits are to be obtained.

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Recent depersons in the rests. Villepublican ince, that a cring insur